

MENNONITE AIMS STATED BY LEADER OF THE COLONISTS

They Hold to a Religion, He Says, Which Teaches Industry, Frugality and Peace—Educational and Economic Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—With the protest of the national organization of the American Legion against the migration of the Mennonites from Canada to Mississippi and Alabama, several matters have come to light which apparently either were not commonly known, or were willfully obscured by the opponents of these migrants. The advance guard of 13,000 Mennonites, the first to reach the southern lands, will arrive in New Orleans on their way to Yellow Pine, Alabama, and thence to the 125,000 acres of outcrop pine lands they have purchased—and paid for in cash, \$2,250,000—on or before February 1. This vanguard will consist of 40 families, their household goods and farming implements. They have purchased "knockdown" frame houses, for immediate erection, for their own temporary use, and will proceed at once to the building of homes for 100 more families. Those 100 more families, coming as their simple houses are prepared, will build 200 more homes, and so on until there are buildings to shelter all the migrating colony.

Military Service Not Performed

"Opposition which has developed to the coming of the Mennonites to Mississippi and Alabama seems to be based on our refusal to perform military service, and on the alleged custom of teaching only German in our schools. The first is true. We do not perform military service, and we have never intended to do so. The second is also true. Our conscientious objectors shall be respected. The second report is unqualifiedly false. We teach English, French and German in our schools, beginning with the smallest children in the kindergarten and extending through every year of the school life, which continues through grades comparable with those known as 'high schools' in the United States. English is our business language, and we use it commonly, both among ourselves and in our dealings with people who are not of our religious faith. We teach our children German because we are commanded so to do by our religion, which is the basis of our unity. We teach our children French because it is the language of educated men and women all over the world, and we wish our people, wherever they go, to stand well with all the people with whom they may come in contact. German is given no preference over English or French in the schools; we are not German people, but Dutch, and we have neither ties, sympathy nor allegiance with Germany or her rulers. People Vote but Hold No Office

"The Mennonites take no part in city, state or national politics, other than to vote. In other words, none of us, man or woman, is allowed to be a candidate for any office, or to hold any office, should he or she be nominated and elected without his or her aid. We pay all municipal, county, state and national taxes promptly, and are commanded by our religion so to do. We even pay poll taxes, yet our children never attend the schools for which these taxes are used. We have never had any religious organization—which is the only organization we have—whose duty it is to see that all these civic obligations are attended to and paid promptly. These men have nothing to do with the financial officials of the Mennonite church, or with the finances of the church organization; they are merely supervisors of the financial relations of the Mennonites, individually and as an organization, with the surrounding people.

"As rapidly as my people arrive in Mississippi and Alabama, they will apply for citizenship papers in the United States. Mr. Klausen, the seven other men who came south to inspect and pass on these lands, and myself, have made such application already, and those who are coming will make it as soon as they get roofs over their heads, probably before we were all subjects of the British Empire in Canada, and where there are Mennonite 'colonies' in the world, you will find their members citizens of the country in which they live. The Mennonites will not engage in fighting of any kind, either individually or in the mass. Yet, on several occasions, material aid has been given agents of the Canadian Government in enforcing the law by the Mennonites, both through their religious organization and by individuals.

FAVORABLE VIEWS OF ENTENTE TERMS

French Press Restrained in Criticism of Allied Reparations Agreement—General Relief Felt at Amicable Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Monday).—Now that the allied plan of reparations has been communicated by the Premier, Aristide Briand, to Germany, French interest turns toward the question of whether the chambers will approve the arrangements, so dramatically concluded after agreement had appeared impossible between the Allies.

Satisfaction at Settlement

Moreover, there is a genuine feeling of satisfaction that the vexed question is settled at last. It is not really settled, of course, and the Paris conference is only a prelude to the London conference and the negotiations with Germany. But public opinion considers the decisions to have the character of finality.

This supposed finality outweighs the obvious defects of the scheme. Indeed French criticism is surprisingly restrained. The contradiction between imposition of taxation on German exports and development of German exports, by which means alone Germany can pay, is hardly even mentioned in French newspapers. They are content to accept the arrangement without analyzing it. They grumble occasionally because the amount is not large enough, but, on the whole, rather astonishingly change their tone and find in the figures, which have hitherto been scoffed at, a triumphant vindication of French claims.

Mr. Poincaré Criticizes

"This readiness to agree with what is accomplished suggests that previous ministers have perhaps allowed themselves to be too easily frightened by protestations in advance. Raymond Poincaré, it is true, in the Matin, is inclined to condemn the French cabinet for letting off Germany too lightly. Most of the comment lays stress on the moral results, rather than on the financial results, and it may be that, after further examination, the French will find the financial results inadequate.

Much will depend upon the attitude of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Mr. Briand has promised to make a declaration on Thursday, and the opposition may crystallize in the next few days. There is indeed a curious discrepancy between newspaper comment and comment by politicians. One well-known politician assured the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that Mr. Briand could not expect to have his policy endorsed and that a crisis would certainly arise. However that may be, the first feeling is one of gratitude that a complete rupture with England has been prevented, and that the results of the conference on reparations are not entirely nugatory. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is given to understand that, whatever happens in the immediate future, a new feeling has been created in France, a positive feeling that demands realities and does not content itself with fantastic impossibilities. The agreement, though open to criticism and possibly unworkable in some respects is at least an effort to define the position, and helps to give definite direction to French politics.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT WELCOMED IN INDIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
CALCUTTA, India (Monday).—The Duke of Connaught, after spending a short time in the Central Provinces, reached Calcutta at noon on Saturday and entered the city in state. The efforts of non-cooperators to boycott the visit entirely failed. All the processional route was thickly packed with spectators of every class and creed. Replying to an address of welcome from the city corporation, the Duke referred to the interest which he had looked forward to seeing all the developments which the past 40 years had accomplished in Calcutta, which was the greatest seaport of the East.

The Duke unveiled a statue of King Edward VII. The statue is the result of a movement throughout the whole of Bengal, Behar and Orissa to commemorate the king and consists of an imposing equestrian figure, set on the top of a triumphal arch.

HITCH IN POLISH PEACE TERMS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday).—The special correspondent of "Politiken" at Riga states that a crisis has arisen in Russian and the Polish peace negotiations; it being found impossible to reach an agreement with reference to the amount of gold which Russia shall give to Poland. Adolph Joffe will not go beyond 30,000,000 rubles, whilst Jan Dombkowski demands 70,000,000. Both Mr. Joffe and Mr. Dombkowski have refused to sign the points of the treaty already agreed upon.

STATESMAN SEES NEED FOR REFORM

Lord Robert Cecil Says Remedy for Unrest Is to Give Labor Share in the Profits and in the Management of Industries

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday).—The only remedy for labor unrest, said Lord Robert Cecil in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is to give Labor a share in the profits and in management of industrial concerns. Until Labor is represented on the board of directors, the present distrust and lack of cooperation between Capital and Labor will continue to be manifested. The true remedy for present conditions may be found in the inauguration of a comprehensive scheme of cooperation, whereby workers will be given direct interest in all industrial undertakings.

Lord Robert, as a prominent statesman who refused to be trammelled by traditions of party politics, considers that the future prosperity of the Empire—in fact, of the world—depends upon the good relations between employer and employee, which can only be attained by hearty cooperation on both sides. "If the general public would only realize," he said, "that the welfare of the community rests on this vital factor of cooperation, there would be a swift end to all disturbances in the industrial world, and the present causes of embittered relations between Capital and Labor would be abolished."

Plea for Cooperation

Lord Robert is very emphatic that no stone should be left unturned that might conceivably lead to this indispensable feeling of healthy, honest trust between the various elements of the community. "For, undoubtedly, honesty of purpose is the only basis on which we can obtain hearty cooperation. The time has gone," he said, "when the employer, who uses his capital and brains, may be permitted to look down upon the manual worker." Both, he said, have the same goal—if they are honest—which is the greatest good to the greatest number. Manual workers and brain workers also, for that matter, will naturally require some concrete proof that fair treatment is to be given before their confidence can be gained.

The safest and surest plan to gain this confidence, Lord Robert said, was to admit the workers' representatives to the board of directors in all industrial concerns. The most prominent argument advanced against this plan, that no business concern would be able any longer to consider its operations confidential if this plan were adopted, does not hold water, he said, for in many cases it has already been adopted and found successful, both in Great Britain and America. Government recognition of this plan in the case of Italy was also cited by Lord Robert, who has every confidence that duly elected representatives of the workers, taking their seat on the board of directors, will not be lacking in perspicacity and appreciation of where the interests of the business as a whole lie.

Old Prejudices Vanishing

A very important effect of the workers being on the board would be that each concern would see that their bookkeeping and financial status was such as would attract the best class of workers. Furthermore, there would be fewer cases where big concerns hide their approaching insolvency until the crash came, involving many wholly innocent people, who would thus be saved from serious financial loss. Two glaring instances of such disastrous results have occurred only recently.

In conclusion, Lord Robert said that, day by day, old prejudices are being broken down, and this process was greatly accelerated during the period of the late war. Labor is even now proving itself capable of governing and guiding its own interests, which of necessity must ultimately be those of the community at large. "We are at a period of history where the manual worker must be taken at his full value and treated as a co-partner, and not as a serf. When this co-partnership is realized and acted upon, there shall have in view the end of present disastrous industrial strife."

BREAD SUBSIDY IN ITALY MAY CEASE

Premier Determined, Despite Socialist Opposition, to Abolish Subsidy—Important Industrial Measures Are Pending

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday).—The proposed abolition of the bread subsidy is seriously agitating Italian party politics, as the measure introduced by John Giolitti, the Premier, for this purpose will increase the price of bread enormously to the consumer. Socialists have strenuously opposed the bill since first it was proposed, and by sticking obstinately to their declared program of opposition—regardless of the rights or wrongs of the measure—have successfully split their party into pieces.

In the course of an interview with a prominent authority on Italian commerce, it was stated to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that all right-thinking people in Italy see the justice of Mr. Giolitti's measure, and it is pretty certain that all who oppose it are going to the wall, which has certainly proved the case with the extreme Socialists, who have split their party into pieces.

At present, bread is being sold to the consumer at 1 lira per kilo, whereas it costs the Italian Government 3, the whole of this enormous difference being borne by the Italian Exchequer. It is estimated, the informant declared, that by Mr. Giolitti's proposed increase to about 2 lire per kilo, there will be a direct saving to the Exchequer of about 5,000,000,000 lire. The immediate result of this saving, it was stated, will be an improvement in the rate of exchange, which again will, to that extent, reduce expenditure on imported wheat.

Imports May Be Decreased

Furthermore, it is expected that there will be noted decrease in the consumption of wheat, for the informant stated that such is the proportionate cost of bread to grain that it is cheaper to feed cattle and horses with bread than with the customary food. At present Italy is importing 200,000 tons of cereals annually; but, with bread doubled in price and the consequent reduction in consumption, it is hoped to rely wholly on home grown grain, which amounts to some 3,600,000 metric tons annually.

Mr. Giolitti is determined to carry his measure through, and the informant stated that he will certainly not be deterred by noisy demonstrations of the extreme Socialists, who are posing as defenders of the people's liberties. The population of Italy, the informant said, is a matter of fact getting exasperated at the cost of "defense" of their rights, and has shown it in no unmistakable manner by burning to the ground the headquarters of the Communists at Modena and Bologna.

This action on the part of the anti-Communists has been magnified in some quarters to a state of "civil war," but the informant stated that, in reality, it is merely an expression of the downright determination on the part of the Moderates to have done with the extreme elements of the Socialists, whose policy is nothing but Bolshevism, thinly disguised. Anythink, it was stated, that will bring peace, at the same time helping to increase industrial activity, will be welcomed throughout the country, and it is generally felt that the bread bill is fundamentally a sound measure, calculated to have a far-reaching, beneficial effect on financial conditions throughout Italy.

Industrial Legislation

Another bill of almost equal importance to the bread bill has now been placed before the Senate, concerning the control of factories.

KING OF GREECE AS A PLOTTER AGAINST THE ALLIED POWERS

Writer Finds That Greeks Have Been Caught in the Royalist Snares, Fall of Premier Being Meant as Punishment of Allies

The following article has been written specially for The Christian Science Monitor by one whose familiarity with the affairs of the Near East renders him an authority upon the subject.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In the recent elections, the Greeks of free Greece sold their rights to a Greater Greece for the person of a king.

In the two months that have gone by since that fateful choice was made by the Greeks, the friends of Greece entertained a secret hope that the country might still be rescued from the consequences of its own folly. This hope was based upon England's need of a strong Greece astride the former Turkish Empire. It was believed that Great Britain would not be led by considerations of sentiment to refuse Greek collaboration in the Near East if King Constantine was to be at the head of Greek policies. It was even believed that Constantine would learn from the recent past that his country's and his dynasty's interests were bound to those of the Allies, and especially of England, and that he would seek in all earnestness and with every mark of sincerity to convince England of his change of mind, of his repentance, and of his sincere determination to bind his country to England and France with the ties of mutual trust and of common interests.

King Constantine of the Greeks

The friends of Greece were misled as to the ideas and the purposes of Constantine. France and England were not. They had met Constantine across their pathways at every turn during the war, and had read his mind and perceived his purposes, and had determined never to permit him to return to a Greater Greece in case they could not conveniently keep him out of Greece.

England and France hoped that the Greeks would realize that for a Greater Greece their friendship and their alliance would be of infinitely greater value than the return of an exiled king, distressed and feared by the Allies, and to make sure that the Greeks knew the allied will, the Allies sent a joint communication before the referendum that, in case the Greeks chose Constantine, the allied powers reserved to themselves the right to deal with the Turkish Treaty as they might see it advisable for their own safety.

Pretext to Exalted Ideal

Elementary understanding and patriotism should have counseled the leaders of the anti-Venizelist party to disclose to the Greek people the dangers attending the return of Constantine. On the contrary, as if to challenge the powers, Mr. Rallis and his royalist colleagues concealed from the people the real reasons for which the Allies objected to the return of Constantine, and urged the Greeks to bring him back and thus demonstrate to the Allies that the Greeks demand a free hand to handle their own affairs. This pretension to an exalted ideal of national freedom, put before the Greek people in the nature of a bravado, appealed to the temperamental Greeks. Surely, they thought, the hour had come when the Greeks should show they would do as they pleased, and would dare anyone to stop them.

Many causes contributed to this frame of mind of the Greeks. For generations before the advent of Mr. Venizelos, the Greek diplomatists, instead of making strenuous efforts to put the affairs of Greece on a sound foundation, went about from door to door to the chancelleries of Europe pleading the cause of Hellenism, and begging for mercy. Surely, they were not asking for anything that was not Greek, but how could they hope to liberate Hellenism without Greek effort, and merely through the mercy and the bountifulness of the Allies? The Allies, of course, did not satisfy the Greek diplomatic beggars, who, to justify their failures, returned to Greece and pronounced every category of blasphemy against the Allies and led the Greeks to think that it was not Greek impotency and incompetency but allied selfishness and duplicity that kept Greece small, poor, and negligible.

Greek Surprised

Mr. Venizelos surprised the Greek people with his policies. They were altogether different from the traditional policies of the beggar-politicians. He did not knock at the doors of any chancellery to beg alms for Greece. He realized that the future and the greatness of Greece lay in the hands of the Greeks themselves. He decided to make Greece "respected by her friends and dreaded by her enemies." And he did it in record time—1911 to 1915.

In 1915, Greece had grown from a despised and negligible factor into a respected and accountable one in the chancelleries of Europe. Indeed, the history of the world war will relate how one of the most bitter and obstinate diplomatic struggles of the

CABINET DISCUSSES AGREEMENT TERMS

Public Opinion, Mainly Because It Believes That Even the Allied Powers Do Not Treat the Proposals Seriously, but Intend Them to Reassure the French Public Clamor for Fantastic Figures, Believes That Huge Reductions in the Indemnity Bill Will Be Agreed on at the Joint London Conference at the End of February. The Newspapers and the Public Wait Eagerly to Learn What Will Be the Effect of the News of the Paris Decisions in the United States. In the course of an apparently inspired statement, published tonight, by the "National Zeitung," it is emphasized that the "attitude of the United States to these Paris decisions must not be overlooked."

Large Turkish Force Captured by Greeks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
ATHENS, Greece (Monday).—The commander-in-chief of the Greek Army in Asia Minor telegraphs: "Following my telegram of January 26, I announce to you that Edhem Bey, with 2000 armed followers, has surrendered to us."

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active war was fought around the Greece of Mr. Venizelos as a decisive factor in the outcome of the fray.

In that contest around Greece, Mr. Venizelos tried to carry Greece over to the allied side. Constantine tried at first to keep Greece neutral, and later, became clearly pro-German. Three motives actuated Constantine's policy. He wanted Germany to win; he believed that whichever side won Greece would be cheated (such was the belief of his advisers, the old-time big game politicians); he hoped to discredit Mr. Venizelos before the eyes of the Allies by showing that Mr. Venizelos did not control the affairs of Greece.

The Allies naturally were pressed by the exigencies of the war and could not wait to see the outcome of the Greek civil war. They were not to be misled by the propaganda of Mr. Venizelos. They sided with the Greek Premier, and when they found Constantine in their way they simply tried to brush him aside. Constantine became decidedly anti-allied. If he could have pushed the Allies, he would have done so. Mr. Venizelos, however, would not allow him. Then, Constantine and his ministers turned to attempt plotting for punishing the Allies. A propaganda was launched among the Greek people to paint the Allies as oppressors and as masters of the Greek people. The old sentiment that the incompetent Greek diplomatists had inculcated in the hearts of the Greek people that the Allies were enemies of Greece, sentiments which had been dispelled by the policies of Mr. Venizelos, were revived by the outcry of the King and his ministers that the Allies were dealing with Greece as with the jungles of Africa, and treating the Greeks as Senegalese.

"Perfidy" of Allies

The allied blockade in 1914 and the landing of French and Italian troops at Athens were exploited very ingeniously by Constantine, and brought as conclusive evidence of the perfidy of the Allies, and of their disregard for the rights, the freedom, and the will of the Greek people. Constantine became a "hero," Mr. Venizelos, who worked with the Allies, a "traitor" to Greece.

Then came the dethronement. Constantine abdicated with a message to the Greek people that savored of martyrdom and branded the Allies with the final touches of oppressors that had no respect whatsoever for the independence of Greece.

Mr. Venizelos returned to Athens in 1917. With the help of the Allies he made Greece Greater Greece. But it took him nearly two years of struggle at the Peace Conference to attain it. Mr. Venizelos met with allied opposition at Paris. He expected it. He fought and won without losing his faith in the Allies. But while he was struggling at Paris, Constantine and his ministers exploited the tardiness of the recognition of the Greek rights and misrepresented before the eyes of the Greek people the Allies as enemies of Greece, because Constantine claimed the Allies would not respect even Mr. Venizelos, their "tool" and "willing servant."

The object of this propaganda was, of course, in the first place to justify the royalist policy during the war, namely, the refusal to go on the side of the Allies on the assumption that the Allies would not give Greece a square deal anyway, and in the second place to show that the policy of Mr. Venizelos was wrong because it had played Greece into the hands of the Allies, but had failed to obtain the allied support for the occupation of Thrace and Smyrna without further Greek war upon the Turks.

A Continuous Propaganda
Constantine and his ministers kept up this continuous propaganda, aiming at two things: first, to create Greek antagonism against the Allies, second, to discredit Mr. Venizelos before the Greeks. Both aims were motivated by a desire to create such a strong feeling against the Allies that when these should seek to obstruct his return to Greece, the Greek people would be so fanatical and so deeply convinced that the Allies were acting as enemies of Greece that the Greeks would show resentment, turn against the Allies, and demand the return of Constantine, both as a measure of punishment for the Allies and as a measure of satisfaction that they were making their country free to do as she pleased with herself.

Constantine and his ministers have proved to be excellent plotters against the Greek people and against the Allies. The royalists have planned well since 1915 and have carried out their schemes with consistency ever since. The Greeks have been caught in the royalist snare. The fall of Mr. Venizelos was meant to be a punishment to the Allies. The Greeks are not yet aware of their blunders. They are still led on by their delusion to imagine that they are playing the part of a hero for the liberation of Greece from her enemies, the Allies.

King Not Recognized

Constantine was permitted to return to Greece. But neither England nor France has recognized him. If they do so, they will admit that Constantine was right all the time since 1915, and they were wrong. Constantine's prestige would be enhanced. The Greeks would believe him as a most provident and a most powerful monarch that had played the game of diplomacy to perfection and had finally brought England and France suppliant at his feet. What could not such a King do for the Greeks? They would follow him blindly. They would be led by him anywhere and to all things.

Such is the end aimed at by Constantine and his ministers—to make the Greek people a blind tool in their hands.

What will happen? The Allies, realizing that the Greeks of free Greece are deluded and follow Constantine blindly, will render Greece harmless through a revision of the Turkish Treaty. Greece will return to the frontiers of 1913. She will be poor, despoiled, and negligible. She

can vegetate in the barren boundaries of 1913, with the delusion that the Allies are responsible for the sufferings of the Greeks, that Constantine is a martyr, that the Royalists are the victims of an effort to make Greece a real democracy, free and independent from the tutelage of the Allies, and that Mr. Venizelos is a traitor.

Awakening Will Come

A few months will pass after the catastrophe. The civil passions will have cooled down. The Greek people will suffer poverty and humiliation. Finally, the awakening will come. And what an awakening! The awakening from a terrible delusion; the awakening to an unexampled fraud practiced upon them by a King and a royal clique; the awakening to an irreparable loss; the awakening to the evaporation of the dreams of Hellenism—dreams that have come true in the Greater Greece that was "expected by her friends, and dreaded by her enemies," but now again despised by her friends, and bullied by her enemies.

And when that awakening takes place, woe to the impostors! They must flee the soil of disgraced Greece for their lives. But their punishment will be a worthless price for the demolition of the splendid structure reared largely by the unique genius of Mr. Venizelos, the exiled.

The beginning of the end is already announced by the conference of the allied premiers at Paris. The Greeks and the Kemalists are to be summoned to London, where the Turkish Treaty is to be revised. With Constantine at Athens, the revision cannot be favorable to Greece.

A Last Hope for Greece

There is only one, last glimmering hope for the rescue of Greater Hellas—that Constantine shall abdicate immediately and thus frustrate the conference at London; that Mr. Venizelos shall return to Athens immediately to take up the reins of the tottering state of Greater Greece; or, that, in case Constantine does not abdicate, the Greeks of Constantinople, the Pontus, Thrace, Smyrna, Northern Epirus, Southern Epirus, and the islands of the Aegean throw themselves into the struggle, crush Kemal, force Constantine to abdicate, and declare a republic of Greece.

Will Constantine see in time not only the doom of Greece but also the doom of his dynasty, and abdicate now in the midst of his glory? The fate of Greece hangs upon the wisdom and the patriotism of Constantine, as well as upon the desperate rise of the Greeks of greater Hellenism outside the confines of the Kingdom of Greece to fight Kemal to the bitter end, no time to waste. If Constantine does not abdicate immediately, the outer Greeks must save Hellenism from destruction.

Recognition Delayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—With the return of Balmiridge Colby, Secretary of State, to his post in Washington, the subject of the recognition of Greece has been brought forward. It is authoritatively stated, however, that this government desires to have accurate information as to the status of Constantine, King of Greece, before it is prepared to recognize the present government of Greece.

So far as any action tending to the recognition of that government is concerned, this country is in the same position in which it was a month ago, when the subject of a Greek loan was brought up. It is marking time until the status of Constantine shall be determined, not only by this government, but by the governments of the Allies.

GREEK CONCERN AT ALLIED ACTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Monday).—The decision of the Paris conference to subject the question of the Treaty of Sevres to fresh discussion and to invite representatives of Turkey and of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, to take part in the deliberations, has caused a painful impression on public opinion here. "Kathimerini," a government organ, writes: "Ever since Greece received her mandate in Asia Minor, she has accomplished her arduous task without flinching for a single moment, and she has the necessary will and force to continue in this path. 'Why then should the Allies, who mobilized the world in the fight for the principles of liberty and independence of nations, question a treaty based on those very principles? The Greek people cannot forget that they shed their blood to liberate their brethren, and cannot consent to allow their brethren to come once more under the Turkish yoke or to negotiate with Turkey, and much less with Kemal Pasha, whose forces the Greek Army could annihilate within a few days.'"

The newspaper concludes by saying: "The sacrifice is too heavy for the honor and interests of the Greek people, who will not relinquish the territories which have been Greek from time immemorial, and which, in the immediate past, have been won by its sons." A similar attitude is taken up by the Venizelist organs. The "Patria," for instance, urges the Greeks to forget the past and to save the Nation by their united efforts.

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REPARATIONS NOTE SENT TO GERMANY

Decisions of Supreme Council of Allies at Paris Embodied in Document Transmitted to Berlin by Delegate in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday).—The document signed by the Supreme Council of the Allies last night, by which the reparations and disarmament decisions of the Allies will be conveyed to Germany, was delivered today to Charles Bergmann, German Undersecretary of State for the Treasury and head of the German delegation in Paris, with a letter of transmission.

The letter reads: "The allied conference, which met in Paris from January 24 to January 29, 1921, has taken the following decisions:

"1. As regards the disarmament of Germany, the allied governments have approved the conclusion formulated in the note attached hereto.
"2. As regards the question of reparations, the allied governments have unanimously approved the proposals formulated in that document, also attached hereto.

"The allied governments have on former occasions, and again today, in consenting to fresh delays in the matter of disarmament, had due regard to the difficulties that surrounded the German Government in the execution of the obligations which have resulted from the Treaty of Versailles. They have formed the hope that the German Government will not place the Allies, who confirm their previous decisions, under the necessity of envisaging the grave situation which will be created if Germany persists in failing to meet her obligations.

"Qualified delegates of the German Government will be invited to a meeting in London at the end of February with delegates of the allied governments.

The Reparations Note

The reparations note bears the title: "An Agreement between the Allied Powers for the settlement of certain questions relating to the execution of the Treaty of Versailles."

The note reads: "Article 1. For the purpose of satisfying the obligations imposed upon Germany by articles 231 and 232 of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany shall, irrespective of the restitution she is to make under Article 233 and of any other obligation under the Treaty, pay:

"1. Fixed annuities payable half-yearly in equal parts as follows: (A) Two annuities of 2,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1921 to May 1, 1923; (B) Three annuities of 3,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1923 to May 1, 1925; (C) Three annuities of 4,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1925 to May 1, 1927; (D) Three annuities of 5,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1927 to May 1, 1929; (E) 31 annuities of 6,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1929 to May 1, 1933.

"2. Forty-one annuities running from May 1, 1921, equal in amount to 12 per cent of the value of German exports, payable in gold or two months after the close of each half year.
"In order to insure complete fulfillment of Paragraph 2 above, Germany will give to the Reparations Commission every facility for verifying the amount of the German exports and for the establishment of the supervision necessary for this purpose.

"Article 2. The German Government will transmit forthwith to the Reparations Commission notes to bearer payable at the dates specified in Article 1, Paragraph 1 of the present arrangement. The amount of these notes shall be equivalent to each of the half-yearly sums payable under said paragraph.

"Instructions shall be given to the Reparations Commission with a view to facilitating realization by the powers which so demand the share to be attributed to them in accordance with the agreements in force between them.

Payments in Advance

"Article 3. Germany shall be at liberty at any time to make payments in advance on account of the fixed portion of the sum owing.
"Advanced payments shall be applied in the reduction of the fixed annuities provided for in the first paragraph of Article 1. For this purpose annuities shall be discounted at the rate of 8 per cent until May 1, 1923, 6 per cent from May 1, 1923 to May 1, 1925, 5 per cent from May 1, 1925.

"Article 4. Germany shall not di-

rectly embark on any credit operation outside her own territory without the approval of the Reparations Commission. This provision applies to the Government of the German Empire, to the German provincial and municipal authorities, and to any companies or undertakings under control of said governments or authorities.

"Article 5. In pursuance of Article 234 of the Treaty of Versailles, all the assets and revenues of the empire and of the German states shall be applicable to insure complete execution by Germany of the provisions of the present arrangement.

"The proceeds of the German maritime and land customs, including in particular the proceeds of all import and export duties and of any tax subsidiary thereto, shall constitute special security for the execution of the present agreement.

Reference to Commission

"No modification which might diminish the proceeds of the customs shall be made in the German customs laws or regulations without approval of the Reparations Commission. All German customs receipts shall be encashed on behalf of the German Government by a receiver-general of German customs appointed by the German Government with the approval of the Reparations Commission.

"In case Germany shall make default in any payment provided for in the present arrangement, the Reparations Commission may, without prejudice to the rights of the Allied powers, take such steps as may be necessary to insure the execution of the obligations which have resulted from the Treaty of Versailles. It may, in such case, take such steps as may be necessary to insure the execution of the obligations which have resulted from the Treaty of Versailles. It may, in such case, take such steps as may be necessary to insure the execution of the obligations which have resulted from the Treaty of Versailles.

British Press Views

LONDON, England (Monday).—(Associated Press).—The Daily Express, commenting on the Allies' reparations terms, decided upon by the Supreme Council in Paris last week, says: "If payment can be exacted it will be in a form that will do her creditors more harm than good." The newspaper cites examples of the dumping of surrendered ships and a reduced demand for British products.

The Daily Telegraph asserts that Germany is quite able to meet the bill if she chooses to do so, but it asserts that she probably will not pay except under stringent compulsion. This newspaper calculates the British share of the total of the reparations as still less than one-third of the British war debt. The Morning Post, while heading its editorial "The Happy Ending" asks what sanction is behind the agreement for the annual payments "from a sulky debtor" for the next 40 years.

The newspaper, however, says it finds comfort in the solidarity of the Entente and in the maintenance of the military alliance which won the war.

The Daily News says the payment is a security for peace at least and a promise of the end of the "mist of uncertainties."
"Long steps toward a fuller peace," is the heading of the Daily Chronicle's editorial. The Chronicle thinks that any difficulties which arise will come at a later stage. It considers the diplomatic question presents more immediate difficulties.

The Daily Graphic says the agreement will help complete Germany's education regarding the war's havoc and that it solidifies the Franco-British entente.

The Daily Mail considers German export duties the only doubtful point. This newspaper is dubious whether their collection is feasible, and, if so, whether the yield will be enough to justify a reduction of the recoverable annuities under the Bologno agreement.

The Daily Herald, the Labor organ, asserts that the whole plan is "sheer lunacy" and says the duty on German exports ultimately will be paid by the British workman.

The London Times editorial on the Paris Conference says that the settlement may be open to objection in more respects than one, but has "the supreme merit that it consecrates anew

the solidarity of the Allies." It continues: "The decisions are drastic enough to teach Germany that the Allies do not mean to be trifled with any longer. They are not inconsistent with her economic restoration, and they are not—despite the German outcry—unreasonable in other respects."

If Germany refuses, The Times adds, the Allies may be compelled to apply to the letter the terms of the Treaty. The Manchester Guardian says: "We may be thankful the terms can never be executed. In its opinion Germany will be able to pay indemnities only by exported goods."

"If she exported every year an additional \$300,000,000 worth of goods to France, England and Belgium," the paper says, "the outcry raised by competing manufacturers of those countries would be heartrending. It is already audible."

PRESIDENT DENIES DEBS PAROLE PLEA

Appeal by Attorney-General in Behalf of Imprisoned Socialist Leader Is Promptly Refused

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson yesterday refused to grant a pardon to Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist leader now serving a 10-year sentence in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, according to an announcement given out at the White House. An appeal for clemency in behalf of Mr. Debs was sent to the President last Saturday by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States.

President Wilson received the petition yesterday forenoon. After reading it, he wrote the word "Denied" across the face of the recommendation and ordered it returned to the Department of Justice.

Although Mr. Debs' sentence for violating the Espionage Act does not terminate, with the good behavior allowance, until December 28, 1925, Attorney-General Palmer pointed out in his recommendations that he (Debs) would be eligible for parole on August 11, 1922. Mr. Palmer also dwelt on the good record established by Mr. Debs during his imprisonment in the Atlanta prison, where he has been reported a "model prisoner," by the warden, Fred C. Serber.

"If he has not been punished adequately, he has at least been severely punished," Mr. Palmer declared of Mr. Debs in his recommendations for pardon. He also declared he saw nothing improper in his request for a commutation of Mr. Debs' sentence "in the light of all the evidence."

Mr. Debs' violent speech at Canton, Ohio, in 1918, was the cause of his arrest. During that speech he condemned the United States Government for its part in the world war, and denounced the selective draft system of this government in securing men for the army.

Having been indicted on 10 counts, Mr. Debs was convicted on three by David C. Westenhaver, a federal judge, and sentenced to serve 10 years in the Moundsville, West Virginia, penitentiary. He was found guilty of having violated the Espionage Act in September, 1918.

Although his conviction was hotly contested at the time by his numerous Socialist friends, it was upheld by the Supreme Court on March 10, 1919, following which Mr. Debs was imprisoned in the Moundsville penitentiary on April 12. He was soon transferred to the Atlanta penitentiary, where he is now incarcerated.

DETECTIVE SENTENCED TO JAIL

NEW YORK, New York.—John S. Armstrong, detective sergeant, was declared in contempt of court, sentenced to 30 days in jail and fined \$50 yesterday for refusing to answer questions before the grand jury in connection with the Whitman investigation of the city government.

RAILWAYS ARGUE FOR WAGE CUTS

Chairman of Labor Board Urges Cooperation Between Roads and Employees Before Any Appeal Is Made to Tribunal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Abolition of the national agreements existing between the railways of the United States and their employees was asked yesterday by W. W. Atterbury, chairman of the labor committee of the Association of Railway Executives, who appeared before the United States Railway Labor Board, urging that the situation of the railways was so acute that this action was necessary to save the nation from a panic. Mr. Atterbury's action followed a three-day conference here of the members of the labor committee of the association. It was stated that the railways were suffering an annual loss of \$3,000,000 through inefficient labor, while the present high rates, both passenger and freight, were stifling traffic, and a wage cut of approximately \$500,000,000 was necessary as a solution of the difficulties.

Cooperation Advised

R. M. Barton, chairman of the Railway Labor Board, urged cooperation between the employers and their employees before they referred their differences to the board, and told Mr. Atterbury that the action he requested would be as likely to create a panic if carried out as the lack of action on the part of the board. The board went into executive session at the end of the day's session to discuss the question of whether or not it would entertain the motion made by Mr. Atterbury, after having heard the railroads' plea for a wage reduction for maintenance of ways employees. It was contended by Mr. Atterbury that the national agreements were not intended to be in force after the war and he quoted both President Wilson and the pronouncements of the board itself to uphold this assertion.

B. M. Jewell, president of the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor, announced his intention of consulting with his associates for the preparation of a reply to the application of the railroads.

Economics to Be Gauged

"If the board will do this the labor committee of the Association of Railway Executives will urge upon every railroad company a party to decision No. 9 that no proposal for the reduction of basic wages will be made within the next succeeding 90 days." "This will afford an opportunity to gauge the economics which can be accomplished through more efficient rules and working conditions. It will also afford additional time in which to realize the benefits of a further decline in the cost of living."

"The national agreements, rules and working conditions forced on the railroads as war measures cause gross waste and inefficiency.
"We believe that as the wages of railway employees were the last to go up; they should be the last to come down, but we do insist that for an ample wage an honest day's work shall be given."

"The public has a right to insist that this must be obtained. The public has also the right to expect that the railway executives, with the cooperation of the regulatory bodies of the employees, will as rapidly as possible reduce the cost of railway operation so as to eventually insure a reduction in rates."

Opposition to the proposals of the railroads was voiced by J. C. Lührsen, president of the American Train Dispatchers Association.

TRADE DEPRESSION IN UNITED KINGDOM

Statistics Show Increasing Unemployment in Britain—Bankers Views Differ

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday).—Unemployment figures, issued by the Ministry of Labor on Friday, show that, while the rate at which trade is declining has grown a little slower, it is still very serious. The number of persons registered at employment exchanges on January 21 was 938,000, as compared with 930,761 a week earlier, and 855,526 on January 7.

This is an increase of 142,000 in a fortnight, and reports from various centers this week show that the total number registered is now well over 1,000,000, while an increasing number, who have drawn full unemployment insurance benefit, are not included in the returns.

Temporary improvements are reported in some places. For instance, a South Wales tin plate firm is re-starting 16 out of 24 mills for one week, in order to relieve distress. More orders are being received in some branches of the textile trades, but in others short time is increasing. This is also the case in the iron and steel trades and factories of the Midlands, where, in consequence, many collieries have now begun to work four shifts instead of six per week.

This means the loss of £3 per week in wages to the miners affected. The Clyde shipbuilding industry is threatened with more cancellation of orders, and some shipbuilders are suggesting that if the government insists on Germany handing over a further 200,000 tons, which are due under the Treaty, the position on the Clyde will be still worse.

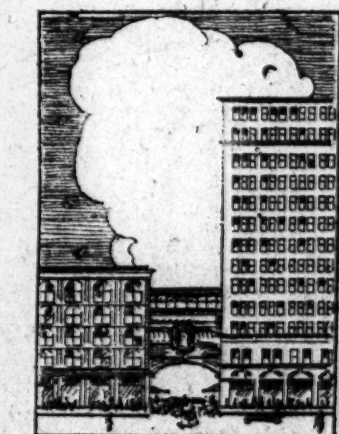
The most interesting point in public discussions on unemployment during the past week has been the suggestion of one or two prominent bankers that the turning point has been reached. Similar views were expressed by Mr. Blakemore, president of the National Chamber of Trade, and Mr. Houlder, chairman of the Houlder Line. They were based on the expectation that reduction in production costs would restore export trade.

On the other hand, Kenneth Lee, director of a cotton firm, which has connections all over the world, expressed the conviction that very anxious times are ahead. Reginald McKenna's belief that unless something is done immediately to restore the trade position in Europe, prospects of revival in Great Britain will grow worse, is widely shared among business men and Labor leaders, who have studied the situation on the continent. This view will be strongly pressed on the government, when Parliament re-assembles in a fortnight's time.

WORKERS FAVOR ARBITRATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales (Monday).—The Workers Union, the largest union in the country, has voted in favor of the continuance of compulsory arbitration for the settlement of industrial disputes. Mr. Kelly, presiding at the annual convention, said that the advocates of strikes had sold the workers and had betrayed trade unionism. Ballots were better than bullets, he concluded.

Hawawake's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



A letter from London has added much to our happiness.

It indicates an unmistakable interest in what we say about this store in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

We have all experienced the satisfaction that comes with doing a thing for the sake of doing it well. And then—

To know that your message of truth has been seen, read, and praised—

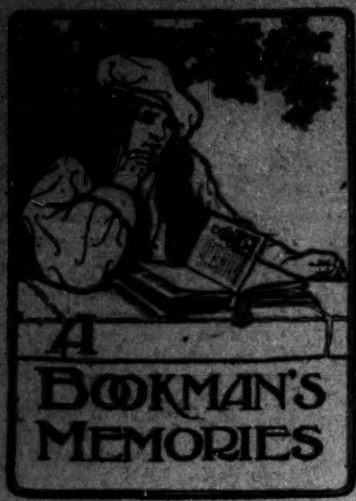
What more could be asked?

Surely, there can be nothing uninspiring about a store that lives for its ideals.

Ready February 1st
our new 1921 Catalog of
Undermuslins Corsets House Dresses
Send for it
There is no charge
Newcomb-Endicott Company
Detroit, Mich.

The Friendly Glow
THE man who will not hear of his faults does not want to stop them—Companies, too.
The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston
State Street Trust Co.
MAIN OFFICE
33 STATE STREET
CORLEY SQUARE BRANCH
229 Boylston Street
MANCHESTER AVENUE BRANCH
Corner Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Topeka State Bank
8th and Kansas Ave.
Topeka—Kansas
is proof of service well rendered
We want your business



St. John G. Ervine

Dramatists may be born, not made; but two of the recent dramatic successes have been achieved by men whose natural talent was shaped, or made by contact with the stage. John Drinkwater learned his technique at the Birmingham Repertory Theatre. St. John Ervine at that cradle of dramatic art—the Abbey Theatre, Dublin.

Each is an all-round man of letters. Drinkwater specializes in poetry and essays. Ervine in novels and general articles. Each has dashed into great theatrical success, and Ervine, I am convinced, will find that the stage is the appointed vehicle of his talent.

Until the production of "John Ferguson" in New York I knew little about St. John Ervine. I liked him, I like him because he is a level-headed Irishman, who keeps cool and plays fair, a blond Belfast, with a neat turn for writing, who has been in an insurance office in London, who has written novels and plays, who fought well in the war, and who, when his fighting days were over, slipped away to Cornwall to continue the pursuit of that pleasant, but not very profitable occupation of living by the pen.

It was when he was in Cornwall that the famous cable reached him. My facts are right. He told me then himself when he was last in New York. We dined together at the house of Miss Zoe Atkins who had just made a great success with "Déclasse." I watched Ervine closely and decided that, socially, he is, like E. V. Lucas, an observer, not an actor. He would rather make a mental analysis of a remark, with a subtle smile flickering on his face than cut a dash in conversation. He notices and reflects; he remembers things said; he told me that he has an extraordinary ear for dialect, and that if he were in New York for a year he would be able to report the East Side method of speech exactly. After reading "Mixed Marriage," I can well believe this. To return to that cable. It was a fine day, and the cable, figuratively, came to him from the blue; it was from the Theater Guild of New York, asking permission to produce "John Ferguson." Ervine could hardly believe the message. He consulted Bernard Shaw who gave him some facetious advice which Ervine did not take. He is level-headed. I have since learned that the president of the Theater Guild had picked the volume, by chance, from the plays shelf at Brentano's, and on reading it had been so impressed that he had called the committee of the Theater Guild together; hence the cable.

I was present at the first performance of "John Ferguson," and was much interested in the attitude of the audience. The play was a success from the first five minutes. St. John Ervine is a realist in the finer emotions and aspirations, and he has the art to make his men and women seem natural people. From the rise of the curtain his characters were talking and behaving as they do to this day in the kitchen of a farm-house in County Down. This may not be a novelty in Dublin or London, but it was a novelty in New York. There was something more. When the curtain rises John Ferguson is reading aloud from the Psalms of David—"I will extol thee, O Lord; for thou hast lifted me up... Sing unto the Lord, O ye saints of his, and give thanks at the remembrance of his holiness... Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning."

"There's grand words," says John Ferguson, holding up the Bible. "The sophisticated New York fire-nights were thrilled. They looked at one another, as if saying, 'Grand words indeed! Augustus Thomas and George M. Cohan at their best, never wrote anything like this.' Yes, 'John Ferguson' was a success in the first five minutes. I saw the play twice, and in the interval I read William Archer's excellent book on 'Play-making' and I realized how slightly books and dramatic schools can help the would-be dramatist. Ervine is a natural playwright, for he depends for his effects on the thoughts and actions of his characters. Only an author with an intellect for the theater can tell what will 'go' on the stage. Ervine himself has said: 'When I write a play, I do not think of a theater at all. To this day, although I have had control of one, I am almost completely ignorant of the technical business of the stage. When moonlight may mean about 'battens' and 'lines' and 'fies,' I have to ask them what these things are. I can never remember which is the O. P. side of the stage without doing a sort of sum in mental arithmetic.'"

It is just this entire absence of the possibility that I find so attractive in St. John Ervine's plays. He has a notion of life, usually of people in modest circumstances, usually his own Northern Irish, whom he knows and understands, individuals and in groups, as a shepherd knows his sheep, Drayman and Catholic, Calvinist and Unitarian, and his father, a sensitive mother, a romantic son, three children, a wife, who can learn more about the Irish question from an Ervine play such as "Mixed Marriage" than from all the Blue Books and Commissions that have been issued upon the world. But he is no

politician. He observes. He relates. The audience can draw the moral it likes.

His one-act play "The Magnanimous Lover" was received with as little favor in Dublin, as Synge's "Playboy of the Western World." An Irish audience does not like to see its romantic dream of itself dispelled. Ervine replied in an amusing way to the protesters against "The Magnanimous Lover." He wrote a little play called "The Critics," and attached to it this note: "I desire to acknowledge my debt to the dramatic critics of Dublin for much of the dialogue in this play. I lifted many of the speeches, making no alteration in them, from the criticisms of 'The Magnanimous Lover' which were printed in Dublin newspapers on the day after its first production."

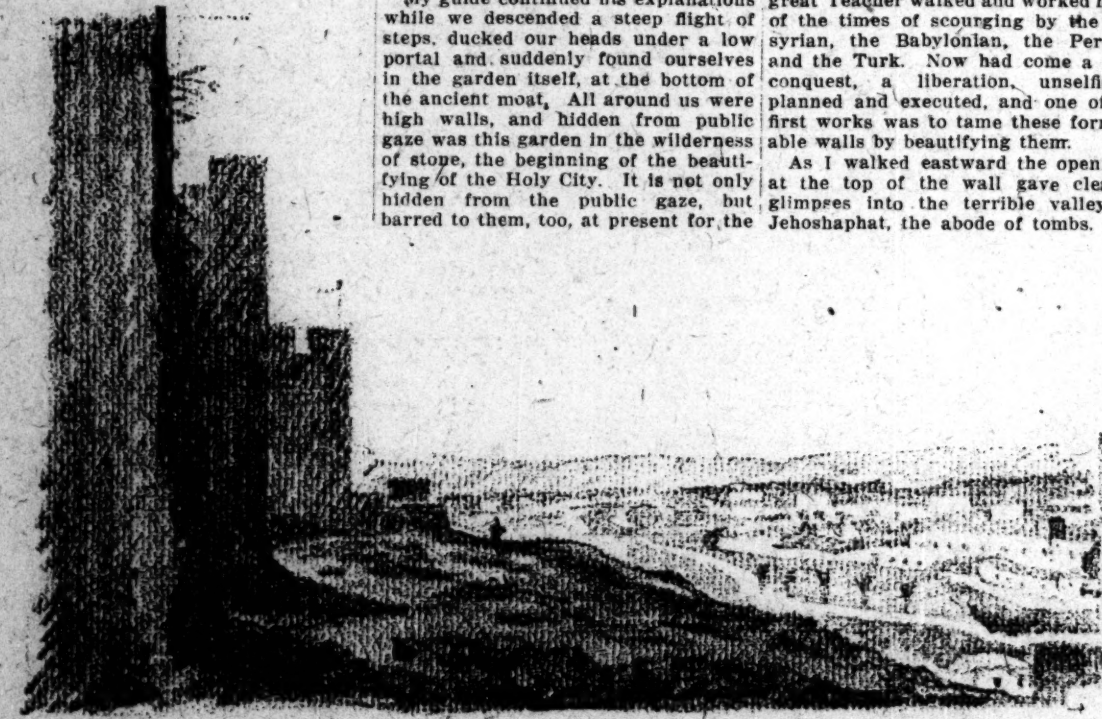
O, Dublin is a fine town with wigs on the green.

Maybe "Jane Clegg" is even a better play than "John Ferguson"; but with me the last Ervine play I have seen is always the best. Today I am enthusiastic about "Mixed Marriage" which I saw yesterday afternoon, and was so impressed and moved, that I had to go behind the scenes afterward to congratulate one of the actors whom I knew, and through him the rest of the company. To show how little Ervine cares for adventures I will tell you that the scene of each of the four acts is laid in the same kitchen of a workman's home in Belfast. The drama unfolds inevitably. I have to use that word "inevitably." The dialogue? I dreaded to lose a word. It is as ordinary as bread and butter, and yet it is art. You might hear such talk in any Irish kitchen, but you don't. Anyhow, one feels that it is absolutely real and true to life, and well, here again is the Irish "question" fairly and squarely presented. I cannot help thinking that if those in authority who have been chosen to settle the Irish question, both sides, were to sit together in the stalls, and study this play with open minds they would see light.

I am such an admirer of St. John Ervine as dramatist that I have been disinclined to consider his work as novelist. It was unfortunate that I should have read his latest book, "The Foolish Lovers," first. It did not interest me, and I read no more Ervine novels, until a friend, whose judgment I trust, began praising "Alice and a Family." I read it. A delightful book of the Pett Ridge kind, with an abrupt ending, as if the author had yawned and said, "This has gone on long enough." "Mrs. Martin's Man" is well constructed, but I do not find in it the allure, and the direct vision of his plays. "Changing Winds" I have not read. Ervine has said that "Changing Winds" is his biggest success, but that he likes "Mrs. Martin's Man" much better.

The author of "John Ferguson," "Jane Clegg" and "Mixed Marriage" knows his own mind, and he is able to express it. To an interviewer he made this straight statement: "No, sir, I am not a Sinn Féiner and I'm not a Carionite. Both factions hate me. I am an Irishman but not a hater of England. I see her errors but also her attempts to repair them and I won't wallow in the past for anyone."

His foot is well up the ladder of success. It's a queer, fine climb he has before him, as they say in County Down.



The walls of Mt. Zion, looking toward Bethlehem

Saved the Worst

The apprehension that the motion picture might ruin the speaking stage having served to all countless columns of Sunday supplement newspaper columns and having supplied for years the witless dramatic interviewers with a sure-fire question, the new misgiving is voiced that the movies may produce a race that does not read. The sub-titles that intersperse the films still encourage literacy, of course, but even these are being rapidly eliminated. Absurd as the notion seems at first glance, it has some foundation in fact. The best example has been the almost total disappearance of the five-cent mystery and detective stories that used to flout their highly colored thrills from every hole-in-the-corner news stand. And if the movies seem full of thrills, too, there is this gain. The mystery brochures were written down to a certain class. The motion picture, to be profitable, must appeal to the average person. So the law of averages supplies the consolation that if we do not get the best in the films, we are saved the worst.

BEAUTIFYING JERUSALEM

Shortly after his return to Palestine from a well-earned visit to England, Col. Ronald Storrs, Governor of Jerusalem, said to me, "We have a work here which, I believe, will interest you. It has to do with beautifying the walls of Jerusalem." These walls, so often destroyed in the past, are today intact. This places the Holy City, both from an archaeological and artistic viewpoint, in a choice and dwindling group of the world's treasure cities.

My conversation with the Governor led to an early morning call from the civic adviser of the British military administration, a well-known authority on city planning, and presently we found ourselves at 6:30 a. m. of an exquisite Palestine October day, standing on the platform of the portal leading to David's Tower, where General Allenby had caused a proclamation to be read at the taking of Jerusalem. The present citadel building is a medieval structure, but is built principally of stones dating from the time of Herod, i. e., from the time when Jesus walked the streets of Jerusalem.

"All that we have done here as yet has been by means of destitute labor," explained the civic adviser, "female labor, mostly. They receive from 5 to 6 piastres a day (25 to 30 cents) and that seems better than to pauperize them by giving doles with no return on the part. And if the wage is low, that prevents government relief work from interfering with the labor market."

We passed through the portal of the citadel on to a rough wooden bridge and looked down into the moat. On one side was the refuse of the unregenerate Turkish days, still full of flies and evil-smelling, but cleared by the British of some of its worst offenses against decency; on the other side—behold! a garden, a thing of beauty, a sweet maze of cosmos, tall as a man's head, chrysanthemum, geranium, marigold, morning glory, lemon verbenas, petunias, bamboo, and other plants.

Two Parts of the Moat

A glimpse into the two parts of the moat gave a picture which might have been entitled, Before and After the British Occupation. Walks have already been laid out in the garden with the aid of broken stone, as this is the nearest approach to gravel which Jerusalem possesses. Low border-walls take the place of hedges, and stone seats are waiting to be capped with marble, when funds permit.

Women and girls, watering the plants, rose to greet us with their gentle "Sala." We replied with the same beautiful salutation. They are as courteous as in the Bible days, and there the West learns from the East.

The civic adviser laughed as he explained where the water comes from. "The citadel has stood a hundred sieges. Each different conqueror added to the previous supply—cisterns—cisterns—rain water all of it. We stood looking down into a deep well, evidently the opening into one of the cisterns. Ah, the Arabic word for a well, also means an eye, but it takes a minute's thought to realize how appropriate that is. Far down on the side of the well grew tufts of maiden hair fern clinging to the chinks in the wall.

My guide continued his explanations while we descended a steep flight of steps, ducked our heads under a low portal and suddenly found ourselves in the garden itself, at the bottom of the ancient moat. All around us were high walls, and hidden from public gaze was the garden in the wilderness of stone, the beginning of the beautifying of the Holy City. It is not only hidden from the public gaze, but barred to them, too, at present for the

for receptions and garden parties," explained the civic adviser. I thought it needed the eye of an artist to predict such a future for this terrace in the rough. Two large trees, mercifully preserved through the destruction of the Turkish régime, represented the sum total of green things where to begin the beautifying. The Moslem masonry at the edge of the terrace had crumbled, and lay here and there in crushed heaps upon the ground; the sparse bits of grass which had survived the long rainless summer had baked into a deep brown. Only true love of the beautiful and grand could discount present conditions and picture a future brilliant aspect for this terrace.

We retraced our steps across the scaffolding, looking down as we went upon the glacis of the citadel fortifications and into a deep ditch filled with debris which the workmen are to clear away for an approach to the gardens. Beyond were the barren slopes leading to the city wall at the top of Mount Zion; at this time these slopes looked more than usually forbidding, before the rain had touched them into some semblance of green.

There is a path making the whole circuit of the walls of Jerusalem. A flight of steps turns abruptly to the south, and there we paused. "We have removed many obstructions and put in solid iron railings here and there. You can already begin at Herod's Gate and go to St. Stephen's Gate without coming down," said the civic adviser, "and there are other stretches already complete which we are uniting, so that it will soon be possible to complete the round."

I left him with a vision of the future in his practical-looking eye, almost oblivious to my congratulations, because the little hitherto accomplished only called to his imagination the great part that still remained to be done.

A few days after this delightful introduction to the walls I repaired to Herod's Gate, turned sharply and leaving the white road outside the walls, passed through the gate, turned sharply to the left and mounted to the top of the wall. What a strange contemplation is this modern Jerusalem! Not many yards away in the interior of the city, people jostled each other on David Street and parallel streets, and a babel of tongues rose and fell as the polyglot crowd bought and sold, protested and quarreled. But high on the walls there was freedom and freshness and a great quiet. The sun shone directly upon the walls' crenelated tops and upon the path just beneath the summit of the wall, where arches and watchtowers used to go the rounds in olden times. Outside lay the rolling highlands of Judea, and the Mount of Olives, with the dark trees of the Garden of Gethsemane at its feet; inside was all that remains of ancient Jerusalem, many times destroyed and many times rebuilt.

The Valley of Jehoshaphat

Close to the walls on the city side were patches of cauliflower plants waiting for the rain to give them their growth; there were clusters of domed Moslem houses partly in ruins, from between which peeped fig trees, flowering oleander bushes and hedges of cactus. I walked along the wall path, dimly conscious of Jerusalem's many pasts, of the times of the Jebusites, the Israelites, the Romans, and the Byzantines, of the period in which the great Teacher walked and worked here, of the times of scourging by the Assyrian, the Babylonian, the Persian and the Turk. Now had come a new conquest, a liberation, unselfishly planned and executed, and one of its first works was to tame these formidable walls by eastward facing them.

As I walked eastward the openings at the top of the wall gave clear glimpses into the terrible valley of Jehoshaphat, the abode of tombs. On

old cypresses invite the landscape gardener to make of this waste place a delight, an abiding place of peace and beauty, a refuge from overcrowded, packed Jerusalem with its foul corners. Here, too, piercing the walls, but always kept closed, is the Golden Gate, a survival in Roman style concerning which a volume could be written.

I roamed about this open space, not as a tourist sightseer, but as one having a plan and that plan a hope, the hope of seeing the rejuvenated Jerusalem arise out of the Turkish ages of neglect and ignorance. The hope seems likely of fulfillment, by



The platform and portal leading to David's Tower, where General Allenby's proclamation was read

degrees, under the present enlightened administration, whose officers are anxious that the world which loves Jerusalem may find them faithful servants.

The Pro-Jerusalem Society

The walk around the city walls and the beautifying of Jerusalem's waste places abutting on the walls are only part of a greater project contemplated by the Pro-Jerusalem Society, founded by the Governor. Jerusalem is to have its park system, like American cities. The open spaces which lend themselves especially to this system are already noted on a comprehensive plan which includes the city outside the walls as well as inside. For instance, an unsightly vacant lot in front of the building now used as the post office appears in this plan as a charming sunken garden radiant with flowers, and a beginning has been made to realize this project. Bit by bit Jerusalem will be redeemed from the deplorable condition in which the Turks left it, when on that notable winter's day their last stragglers hurried through St. Stephen's Gate, hastening toward Jericho, leaving the city to be surrendered by the Mayor to the British on the next day, December 9, 1917.

When Governor Storrs took office he had already had a wide experience with the problems of the Near East, both under Kitchener and as Oriental Secretary to Sir R. Wingate, British Commissioner in Egypt. He has the faculty of picking men to do big things. He at once selected a group of able men to carry out the work of restoring the civic life of Jerusalem from every point of view. The delay of the Peace Conference in settling the mandate for Palestine was the main obstacle he encountered for it prevented necessary loans from being raised and placed many of his cherished projects upon the basis of voluntary subscriptions. Many men who had been chosen for important local posts had to go elsewhere in obedience to military necessity. But in spite of all difficulties much fundamental work has already been done upon which the splendid superstructure of New Jerusalem will be reared. Governor Storrs also has a remarkable gift for languages, so that he can speak directly to the natives of this city of many tongues. When a number of boys were surrendered to the Pro-Jerusalem weaving industry, I observed that Governor Storrs seemed as much at home when addressing the boys in Arabic as he was when speaking to the general audience in English. A certain kindness of action and a sympathetic interest toward all races mark this man who occupies a position which is of interest to the whole world.

In a private report which the civic adviser prepared for Governor Storrs and to which he kindly gave me access, Jerusalem's needs are set forth with great frankness. "Jerusalem," he writes, "is an artificial city, and in a sense parasitic. He states that it is a city of relics and draws revenue from the rest of the world." Then follows the admirable recommendation, "Divert this world tribute to the embellishment of the city, the preservation of its history, to making its population happier, and to doing this particularly through their labor, agriculture and the crafts that they practice."

Every one who knows his Jerusalem knows the truth of the foregoing. The money which has been poured into Jerusalem in times past has been

used for sectarian purposes, and the population has been pauperized thereby. Under the British occupation the funds will be expended for public purposes. Free water for the whole public has already been piped into the city from near Hebron; the British engineers reopened the great conduit originally built by Pontius Pilate. Further supplies will shortly be tapped so that an even more bountiful flow may be expected soon.

It is no longer necessary to buy water from the water-carrier with his goat-skin. The 5000 cisterns of Jerusalem went dry in the autumn of 1919. The British authorities were

LADY AIRLIE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. It is wonderful to think that in January, 1921, a link with Holland House is severed, and that Lady Airlie was herself the guest of Lady Holland in the thirties and forties. More wonderful still is it to realize that Lady Airlie's grandmother was the daughter of Gibbon's Lord Sheffield, who knew Burke and Gibbon, and the literary and political life of the eighteenth century.

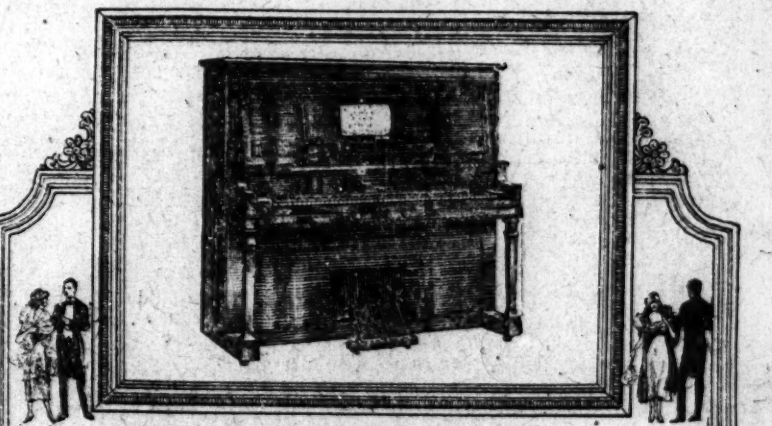
Lady Airlie, the second daughter of the second Lord Stanley of Alderley, remembered being presented to Queen Victoria the year after her accession; found Carlyle reading the "MSS. of 'Herods and Hero Worship' in her mother's drawing room in 1840; was petted by the distinguished Liberal, Charles Butler, and went regularly to Holland House from 1853 to 1845.

Macaulay's description of the famous Circle is too familiar for quotation, but a few of Sir Henry Holland's words may be quoted. "At Holland House (itself a classical spot) there met almost daily, during a series of years, guests eminent in such various ways that their mere conjunction stamped its character on the society. English and foreign ministers and diplomats, men of learning and of science, historians, poets, artists and wits, were so skillfully commingled as to make it sure that none but a master-hand could have accomplished the result."

"The master hand here was that of the mistress, Lady Holland. No one knew better when to change her mood and to soothe by kind and flattering words the provocation she had just given, and was very apt to give. In this latter case, indeed, she was aided by native generosity of mind which never failed to show itself in kindness where kindness was wanted. In my long and intimate knowledge of Lady Holland, I never knew her desert an old friend, whatever his condition might be. Every guest felt her presence, and generally more or less succumbed to it."

At 17 Lady Blanche Stanley, as she then was, was taken to Bath House, and met Thackeray, Grote, and other members of the Ashburton circle; and it is a striking tribute to her powers of friendship that she was intimate both with Thomas and with Mrs. Carlyle. Matthew Arnold was another early and valued friend, and her literary taste also appeared in her intimate acquaintance with the works of Voltaire and Lord Chesterfield, a combination that would have delighted her grandmother's friend, Gibbon.

She made her official appearance in society in the drawing room of the last great English Salonnière, Lady Palmerston, to whom her marriage with Lord Airlie bound her still more closely. "The attraction of Lady Palmerston's salon," wrote Abraham Hayward, "was the mixed, yet select, and refined character of the assemblage, the result of that exquisite tact and high breeding which secured her the full benefits of exclusiveness without its drawbacks"; and it was on her appearance in society that Lady Airlie first met Disraeli. As an intimate friend of Lady Bradford and Lady Chesterfield, she knew the ties of affection that linked Disraeli with these beautiful sisters, and he became her frequent guest through life. As she also knew and admired Gladstone, who with the curious want of generosity that distinguished his whole attitude toward his great rival, did his very best to make her break with Disraeli, her social task was not an easy one; and as Robert Lowe, of the Cave of Adullam, was another friend, the ensuing complications were many and serious. But a happy marriage and great personal gifts led her triumphantly through these and other trials, and to the end she remained a great lady, worthy of the friendship, literary and political; worthy, too, of that descent from the friend of Gibbon which should, to the nice observer, outweigh many a boast of Norman ancestry.



A Word to the Wise—

VISIT to any one of our branch stores, or a look through our catalog (mailed free on request) will convince you that nothing can be saved by postponing your purchase of a Smith & Barnes Piano or Player at our present low prices.

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CLOSURE PETITION
ON TARIFF DEBATE

Last Resort Move by Senator
Penrose — Broadside by Senator
Underwood Against the
Bill — Republicans Warned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.
—The fight on the emergency tariff
bill which places a practical embargo
on importation of 20 odd staples into
the United States is reaching its cli-
max in the Senate. At 1 o'clock to-
morrow that body will vote on the clo-
sure petition circulated yesterday by
Senator Penrose (R), Senator from
Pennsylvania, who is in charge of the
measure.

Senator Penrose circulated the clo-
sure petition when it became apparent
that the Democrats would not give
unanimous consent that the bill be
voted on on February 15. The opposi-
tion of the bill had determined to
continue their filibuster until the pre-
ssure of appropriation bills on the clo-
sure of the emergency tariff. It re-
quires a two-thirds majority to in-
voke the "gag rule" in the Senate, and
at the present moment it does not look
as if the tariff advocates can muster
the necessary number of votes. Several
senators, however, served notice that
they would not permit the measure to
be dropped after the Republicans
had shifted the burden of opposition
to the Democrats on the closure roll
call. William E. Borah (R), Senator
from Idaho, and Porter J. McCumber
(R), Senator from North Dakota, de-
clared they would endeavor to keep
the bill before the Senate during the
rest of the session.

Broadside by Alabama Senator
Oscar W. Underwood (D), Senator
from Alabama, the minority leader,
delivered a broadside on the measure
yesterday. He declared that the effort
to raise an embargo barrier against
importation in peace time went coun-
ter to all the theories hitherto advo-
cated by the Democratic Party, and
also violated Republican tradition
with regard to tariff legislation.

"This measure is intended to bene-
fit certain classes in the country to
the grave disadvantage of tolling
masses who must pay the prices for the
protection afforded to special in-
terests," said Mr. Underwood. "Take
the case of sugar alone and reckon the
effect that this measure, if enacted,
will have on the price that the con-
sumer will have to pay. If the tax
proposed goes into effect, it will mean
that the price of every pound of sugar
at the customs houses will be 8 cents
at least. Allowing the smallest pos-
sible spread between the customs
houses and the consumer, you may
easily reckon on 3 cents—probably 5
cents. This means that the price of
sugar will be at least 11 cents a pound
when it ought to be 3 or 4 cents a
pound. The price is to be kept at
this level in the largest of sugar
barons and the American growers of
sugar."

"Take again the effect that it will
have on such a staple article as
beans. This article may not ap-
pear very much on the table of the
multi-millionaire, but it is universally
used by the tolling millions who must
bear the burden of every cent of pro-
tection."

"Breakfast Table Tax"
The efforts of Mr. Penrose to secure
unanimous consent for a vote on the
bill resulted in several lengthy
speeches on the Democratic side. Atlee
Pomerene (D), Senator from Ohio, de-
nounced the bill as a "breakfast table
tax." He warned the Republican side
that the passage of the bill "would be
the handwriting on the wall" for them.

"It is becoming more obvious every
moment that there is no intention, be-
cause of a certain group in the Senate,
of permitting this so-called emergency
tariff bill to come to a vote," said Sen-
ator Pomerene, when Mr. Pomerene con-
cluded. "I feel that I have made every
effort today, and heretofore, to secure
the consent of the gentlemen to agree
to a day fixed for voting on the bill.
Clearly a majority, and in fact nearly
two-thirds vote, is entitled to have an
opportunity of voting on a measure of
this great general character, which
already has been passed by the House,
with many Democrats as well as Rep-
ublicans voting for it. Feeling that an
unnecessary delay will be incurred by
any further effort on my part and on
the part of the majority to secure un-
animous consent for a vote, I offer the
following closure resolution."

Plea for the Tollers
In his speech following the pre-
sentation of the closure resolution, Sen-
ator Underwood charged that Republicans
were endeavoring to impose "gag rule"
to take out of the pockets of the
tollers to give to the monopolies. A
few farmers, he said, might receive a
temporary benefit, but the sugar
barons and the New England mills
would profit more.

Senator Borah questioned the good
faith of the Republican leaders in
making the closure move, and voiced
his suspicion that it was but an at-
tempt to drop the measure as grace-
fully as possible.

"Closure is not a fair test of the
strength of this bill," said the Idaho
Senator. "Men who are opposed to
closure as a principle are for this bill.
We are applying the test of a two-
thirds majority for passage of this
bill, and yet there is a clear majority
in favor of it. It is manifestly unfair
to get almost a two-thirds vote and

then abandon the measure. My idea
is that the majority for this bill can
and should keep it before the Senate
constantly. The supply bills can wait
until the special session, and if we
push this bill, I predict it will pass
before the end of the week."

RELIEF PROPOSED
OF SUGAR AGENCIES

Former Assistant to Mr. Palmer
Favors Resolution to Reim-
burse Companies That Acted
for Government for Losses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.
—Echoes of the controversy occa-
sioned by the break in the sugar mar-
ket last August and involving charges
and counter-charges concerning the
"anti-profiteering" campaign of the
Department of Justice were heard
yesterday before the House of Repre-
sentatives Agriculture Committee, when
Howard Figg, former special
assistant to the Attorney-General, ap-
peared in support of a resolution to
make good the losses suffered by cer-
tain agencies acting in the sugar mar-
ket in behalf of the government.

Under the provisions of the joint resolu-
tion, introduced by Charles B. Ward
(R), Representative from New York,
and referred to the Agriculture Com-
mittee, 13,000 tons of sugar procured
by agencies commissioned by the De-
partment of Justice and the State De-
partment would be taken over and
distributed by the United States Sugar
Equalization Board Inc., thereby re-
imbursing the original purchasing and
distribution companies for a consider-
able loss.

Moral Obligation Seen
According to Mr. Figg, the govern-
ment is under a distinct moral obliga-
tion to contrive some way by which to
make good the loss incurred by the
American Trading Company, which,
acting as agent for the Department of
Justice, contracted for the purchase of
all available sugar from the Argentine
market, and B. H. Howell, Son & Co.
of New York, who agreed to act as
distributing agents. The transaction
was initiated by the Department of
Justice with a view to bringing down
the inflated price of sugar then pre-
vailing, so that the public should not
have to pay an unreasonable amount
for this commodity, said Mr. Figg.

There is no legal ground for their
claim, he admitted, since the govern-
ment has no power to insure private
companies against loss; the
obligation was "entirely a moral one,
but no less binding."

He said that the loss was incurred
because of a misleading cable mes-
sage received from the Argentine Gov-
ernment agent, stating that, in re-
sponse to a communication from the
State Department, the embargo on
Argentine sugar would be lifted and
operations on all available sugar might
be purchased by agents designated by
the Department of Justice. It was later
discovered that certain rigorous re-
strictions had been placed on the deal,
making it impossible for the American
Trading Company to complete the
transaction as specified by the Depart-
ment of Justice without heavy finan-
cial losses. The sugar market in this
country broke in the meanwhile; by
selling the sugar back to the Argentine
market, the company might have
recovered some of its losses, but this
the department would not allow.

Objections Raised
"Did not the American Trading
Company assume a risk in undertak-
ing the deal, thereby acting not en-
tirely as a government agent?" Mr.
Figg was asked.

"No mention was made of possible
losses at the time. In assuming the
risk, the company was certainly acting
as a government agent. The profit al-
lowed the company was very small—
1 cent a pound, at a time when most
licensed companies were making
profits of from 5 to 7 cents a pound."

An objection was made by George
H. Tinkham (R), Representative from
Massachusetts.

"The weak point in your case," he
said, "is that all the companies in-
volved expected to make a large profit
because of the size of the transaction.
There is no reason why they should
not shoulder a loss. Is there any more
reason why the government should
come to the rescue of these companies
than that of all the other firms who
during the war period and after in-
curred losses in trading?"

"This occurred a year and a half
after the war period," retorted Mr.
Figg. "Also it was the only case in
which a definite commission of this
nature was given by the government.
To my mind there is a moral obliga-
tion involved which would be success-
fully met by the bill in question. The
American public has been saved an
enormous sum, the sugar market was
started down and has been headed
down ever since, and good results
have come about because of the will-
ingness of these two companies to co-
operate with the Department of Jus-
tice."

JUDGE LINDSEY'S
APPEAL DISMISSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.
—The appeal of Judge Ben B. Lindsey
of the Denver Juvenile Court from
conviction on charges of contempt of
court was dismissed yesterday by the
Supreme Court. Judge Lindsey's con-
viction, which resulted in a fine of
\$500, grew out of his refusal to di-
vulge to the district attorney con-
fidentially made to him by Neal Wright,
one of his clerks, who was accused
of complicity in the murder of a
farmer. Judge Lindsey maintained
that communications made to him in
his official capacity were privileged
and that it would be a violation of law
and ethics for him to testify as to
such information.

CALIFORNIAN FAILS
TO MOVE MR. COLBY

Secretary of State Makes No
Reply to Demand of Senator
Johnson That Ambassadors
Proposals Be Made Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.
—Hiram W. Johnson (R), Senator
from California, called upon the State
Department yesterday to make pub-
lic the contents of the proposals sub-
mitted to the department and to the
Tokyo Foreign Office for the settle-
ment of the California-Japanese situa-
tion.

In a public statement, the Cali-
fornia Senator declared that the
question was of such importance that
the people of the western states, who
were directly affected by the agree-
ments between the United States and
Japan, were entitled to know what
the proposals were which Roland S.
Morris, the United States Ambassador
to Japan, and Baron Shidehara, the
Japanese Ambassador to the United
States, had submitted for the settle-
ment of the outstanding issues.

Senator Johnson repeated his
charge that in effect the proposed
settlement violated the California land
legislation. He advanced the belief
that Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of
State, was mistaken when he gave
assurances that the interests of Cali-
fornia were safeguarded in the pro-
posed agreement.

Secretary Colby refused yesterday to
continue the discussion with Senator
Johnson. He indicated, however, that
within a brief period he would have
much to say on the question. This
was taken to indicate that the Sec-
retary of State had decided not to pro-
long the controversy with California
leaders, but that he would take an
early opportunity of appearing before
the Senate Foreign Relations Com-
mittee, when he would place all the
cards on the table.

There is no likelihood whatever that
he will accept the Johnson challenge
and make public the recommendations
of the settlement prior to the time
that the treaty and the revised gen-
tlemen's agreement are submitted to
the Senate. This will be done some
time in February, but the State De-
partment is skeptical as to whether it
will be possible to act on the proposals
before the expiration of the present
Congress.

The statement issued by Senator
Johnson follows:
"The Secretary of State says that
my comment upon the tentative agree-
ments made by Ambassadors Shi-
dehara and Morris is based upon an
erroneous assumption and that the
danger which I suggest do not pre-
sent themselves in these agreements.
My comment was induced by press
reports, purporting to emanate from
authentic sources. From these I
stated a treaty had been tentatively
agreed upon which in effect repealed
the California alien land laws. The
Secretary of State says in substance
this is not so. Either the press re-
ports are erroneous or Mr. Colby
is misinformed. I am constrained to
believe that Mr. Colby is in error."

Report All Important
"But a controversy between the Sec-
retary of State and myself as to what
is contained in the report of Am-
bassador Morris is of no consequence.
The contents of the report are all im-
portant. Mr. Colby has the report. The
people of the west, to whom this sub-
ject is of paramount importance, are
entitled to know what that report con-
tains. Yesterday it was discussed at
length in Japan. Our people should
not have to await its detail through
Japanese news channels."

"It is not sufficient that the repre-
sentatives from California or the For-
eign Relations Committee, under a
promise of secrecy, should finally know
what disposition is intended to be made
of the agricultural lands of California
and other western states. The people
of these western states are entitled to
know it and entitled to know it now."

"The grave question, however, is
whether I am right in saying that a
treaty has been presented which in
effect repeals our alien land laws, or
whether Mr. Colby is right in saying
that no such draft of a treaty has been
presented. The matter is far beyond
any personal controversy. The ques-
tion in which has been done on the
subject in what has been the most
interested and which most intimately
concerns the west's future? And the
west should be told forthwith."

Mr. Colby asserted that the State
Department was handling the discus-
sion with Japan in a way that seemed
quite proper and adequate in every
respect, and could not permit con-
sideration of the negotiations to be
influenced by comment in any way.
Responsible members of the Senate, he
said, can understand the course mat-
ters are taking, and there is no reason
for anybody to get excited, he added.

Mr. Colby said that the negotiations
had been in conformity with the usual
form and that no political or oratorical
exigencies would make the depart-
ment depart from its serenity and a
rational course.

"There is no secretiveness here; the
matter cannot be settled in a covert
manner; there is no indirection nor
concealment," he declared.

He indicated that in due course
there would be full publicity. Depart-
ment officials declined to state
whether the Morris-Shidehara report
would be approved by the department.
The delay is understood to be due to
President Wilson's consideration of
the question of Japanese-American re-
lations, as reviewed by the two am-
bassadors. It is expected that Sec-
retary Colby will give out a formal
statement when he is prepared to an-
nounce the government's decision.

The Japanese Foreign Minister's
statement before the Diet that Japan
had not altered the application of
military conscription to Japanese
abroad was taken here to mean that
in the Morris-Shidehara discussions no
agreement was reached on the ques-
tion of dual nationality, which the
United States does not recognize. In
this respect Japan is still following
a rule which is upheld by some Euro-
pean nations but which is contrary to
both American and British views.

Anti-Alien Bills in Idaho
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office.
BOISE, Idaho.—Anti-alien land leg-
islation is being quietly but determi-
nately pressed in the Idaho State Leg-
islature. The first bill which was drawn
was a reciprocity measure, and pro-
vided that citizens of no country should
be permitted to own land in Idaho, in-
cluding the provisions of the law that
the same privilege. This included the
Japanese, as Americans are not per-
mitted by the laws of Japan to hold
land in that country. This bill, with
a measure amending the marriage laws
to prohibit marriages between mem-
bers of the white and yellow races, at-
tracted the attention of the Japanese
consul in Portland, Oregon, who re-
quested copies of these bills from the
Secretary of State.

The reciprocity alien land measure is
now being replaced in committee by
another, more drastic, and absolutely
prohibiting the ownership of land by
the Japanese. This is in accordance
with the message of Gov. D. W. Davis,
which recommended that the privilege
of land ownership should be restricted
to citizens of the United States and to
those who had declared their intention
to become citizens.

OPERATING COST
ITEMS PROTESTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—That the
Interborough Rapid Transit Company
charged against the cost of operating
its lines \$423,000 which it spent for
other purposes is alleged by John H.
Delaney, transit construction commis-
sioner, who protested in behalf of the
city against such a method of book-
keeping, since the city is unable to
obtain any return from its heavy in-
vestment in the system until costs of
operating are met.

Among items to which Mr. Delaney
subjected the alleged appropriation
of \$181,047.58 for increased fare propa-
ganda, including costs of publishing
The Subway Sun, and The Elevated
Express, and payments to various firms
of engineers and accountants. One of
these items is for examination into the
financial affairs of the Interborough at
the request of the chairman of the
Interborough Metropolitan 4½ per cent
debenture bondholders protective com-
mittee. Protest is made against other
expenses for that committee. Other
items include payment of money for
advocating an amendment to the pub-
lic service commission law to extend
the commission's jurisdiction over the
rates, fares and charges filed by agree-
ment with the local authorities, also for
thorough consideration of the Brook-
lyn strike and unionizing of the Brook-
lyn lines.

THEATRICAL
BOSTON
SELWYN'S
Eve. 8:15 P. M. Telephone
Wed. & Sat. 3-15
AT 8:15
BOI COOPER MEGRUE, in association with
THE SELWYN, announces the return of
WILLIAM
COURTENAY
LOLA
FISHER
Who broke the Boston record for long en-
gagements by appearing for 13 weeks in Megrue's
play "Under Cover." In his latest comedy,
"HONORS ARE EVEN"

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CHINA TO PRESENT
VIEWS TO BRITAIN

Abrogation of the Twenty-One
Demands Agreement Desired
by China Before the Anglo-
Japanese Alliance Is Renewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.
—It is intimated in advices from
Peking that Wellington Koo, Chinese
Minister to Great Britain and formerly
Minister to the United States, will
present to the British Government
China's views concerning the renewal
of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

It is reported that the Chinese Gov-
ernment desires Great Britain to de-
mand, as a condition precedent to the
renewal of the alliance, the abrogation
of the Twenty-one Demands Agree-
ment signed by Japan and China in
1915 and a settlement of the Shan-
tung controversy in accord with the
popular demands of China.

The Chinese Foreign Office is said
also to be opposed to the inclusion
in a new draft of the alliance of such
phrases as "the preservation of the
territorial integrity and the political
independence of China," as the implica-
tion from such declarations is that
China is under the protection of for-
eign powers, such implications being
distasteful to the Chinese Government
and people.

It is understood that Sir John Jordan,
formerly British Minister to China,
who was dean of the diplomatic corps
in Peking until his retirement,
and other experts on Far Eastern ques-
tions have been appointed on a special
committee by the British Foreign Of-
fice to consider and report on every
question relating to the Anglo-Japan-
ese alliance for the guidance of the
Foreign Office in its further negotia-
tions with Japan.

It is expected here that one of the
first acts of the British Government
after March 4 will be to open discus-
sions with the United States on the
subject of the Anglo-Japanese alliance
and the changes of views having al-
ready, it is known, taken place, but
several months ago.

Agreement Abrogated
Japan and China to End Military Co-
operation as Regards Russia
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.
—The military pact between China
and Japan was abrogated by an ex-
change of notes under date of Janu-
ary 28, 1921, the State Department
here was informed yesterday by the
American legation at Peking. Accord-
ing to the statement given out by the
department, "the military pact re-
ferred to developed from an exchange
of notes between the Japanese For-
eign Office and the Chinese legation at
Tokyo, dated March 25, 1918, arrang-
ing for cooperation between the
Chinese and Japanese armed forces
against the penetration of hostile in-
fluence into Russian territory threat-
ening the general peace and security
of the Far East."

"Pursuant to this exchange of notes,
Japan and China, on May 19, 1918,
entered into (1) a military agreement;
(2) a naval agreement, supplemented
by certain explanatory notes, cover-
ing the naval program. Additional
supplements, providing for the termi-
nation of the agreements, were en-
tered into on February 5, 1919, and
March 1, 1919, respectively."

"It had been agreed on March 25,
1918, that the notes then exchanged
were to remain in force until such time
as might be determined by competent
naval and military authorities of the
two powers, and that, in addition,
Chinese troops stationed within Chi-
nese territory for the purpose of de-
fensive movements against the enemy,
would be completely withdrawn from
Chinese territory upon the termination
of the war."

"The phrase 'termination of the war'
was explained on February 5 and
March 1, 1919, to mean the time when

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POLITICIANS AND DRINK REFERENDUM

Lapsed Prohibition Resolution Causes Disappointment in South Australia but Temperance Party is Not Silenced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.
ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Although a petition with 53,000 signatures was submitted to Parliament, and a resolution had been submitted and debated in favor of a referendum on the question of prohibition, the Legislature has just adjourned without coming to any decision. The temperance party is disappointed and incensed.

The virtual defeat of the motion has been attributed to bad tactics on the part of Major Smeaton, the leading prohibition advocate in Parliament. He was the only speaker on the subject. He occupied five or six hours and then the resolution was adjourned until Parliament prorogued. But the numbers were against him all the time. The Premier was appealed to to give special consideration to facilities for taking the vote, but he replied that there were other motions on the agenda and the government could not accede.

The Onward March

So soon as it became apparent that the motion would be talked out, the Temperance Alliance set to work to influence Parliament. The date of the holding of the annual sessions of the alliance was favorable in this respect and it was made the rallying point of a renewed agitation. The speakers emphasized that it was more and more evident in Australia that the drink traffic was one of the greatest hindrances to the proper development of national life. There must be no toleration of the evil.

A clergyman, who was a returned soldier, said before he went to the settlements on the Murray River he was not an ardent prohibitionist but after he had been there six months he became one. He saw more drunkenness there than he had seen in the previous four years. A prohibition policy under the present conditions was a destructive one from the standpoint of the returned men, who should be allowed to plant any kind of vines they desired. If that were done the inducement to grow wine grapes would cease.

A motion was carried that "in view of the facts (1) that the onward march of prohibition sentiment is making the wine and brandy industries increasingly insecure, and (2) that at present it is much more profitable to produce than to make, and (3) that the revenue from the making of intoxicating liquors, the alliance respectfully urges the government to renege its policy as to encourage returned soldiers to cultivate these food varieties instead of the wine varieties of the grape."

Dr. P. Bollen said alcohol should be classed among the poisons. No less than \$20,000,000 annually was spent in drink in Australia and the revenue from it was between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000. He questioned whether it did not cost Australia more to repair the evil caused by the traffic than they gained in revenue.

Where Are the Legislators?

Considerable disgust was expressed by the delegates at the conference that, although a large number of legislators were invited to be present, only one had responded. Major Smeaton, the lone politician who attended, said the time was not far distant when the legislature would be a strong force in the gaining of prohibition. That applied not only in South Australia, but all over Australia. After his speech in Parliament in favor of a referendum members approached him and said he had cornered them. The idea was gaining ground every day. Prohibition involved the whole question of a nation's life. If they did not run in line with America they would certainly fall back as a race.

Court Justice Gordon of the Supreme Court bench had informed him that 70 per cent of the crime in South Australia was caused by drink. It cost South Australia \$787,000 last year for drink and less than \$400,000 was spent on education. Parliament could not re-

fract the will of the people permanently and the day was fast coming when the great reform would be achieved. A largely attended indignation meeting was held in the city, when it was found that Parliament had adjourned without dealing with the motion for a referendum on prohibition. Some of the strongest statements uttered by prohibitionists since the movement began were made at this gathering and applauded.

Conspiring With Liquor Industry

The speakers said it was "a damnable thing" when members of Parliament would conspire with such a low industry as the liquor industry to close the doors of Parliament against an effort to plant next spring a referendum on prohibition. One clergyman described the legislators concerned as "these miserable men, timid, surely, and toadying and time-serving." A motion of profound disappointment and intense indignation at the expressed determination of the government not to allow a discussion or a division on the motion for a prohibition referendum was carried.

The alliance has now resolved to run candidates in favor of a referendum, or of prohibition, in elections where there is not a sufficient number of candidates already nominated who support these tenets. The women of the Women's Christian Temperance Union have come to a determination not to vote for a member of Parliament who is opposed to the objects of the Temperance Alliance.

Soldiers Organize

The returned soldiers who have taken up land in the river districts have formed a vinegrowers' association. It gives promise of becoming a powerful organization. Eventually it is proposed to make a federal body of it.

Recent advices from the British Consul-General at San Francisco have stimulated the anti-prohibitionists. These are of the effect that large acreage will be planted next spring on account of the high price of wine grapes. "Speculators," said the Consul, "are rushing into the market and buying grapes for shipment in refrigerated cars to every corner in the United States. These grapes are intended principally for wine-making purposes in the homes. It is estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 tons of grapes will be dried this season and it is generally thought that the principal demand is based chiefly on the opportunity grape sirup offers for fermenting it at home."

This report is being prominently quoted by those opposed to prohibition to strengthen their arguments by what is happening in America.

JEWISH RESTORATION CALLED BRITISH IDEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office.
JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—At a recent banquet given to the chief rabbi, Dr. Herz, General Smuts showed how the restoration of the Jews to their ancient national home was largely a British idea, and had been carried by the Supreme Council and become part of international policy. Here, he continued, was an outstanding case of a small nation to which a great act of restoration was due. The statement of the world must see that that vow is carried out. He urged that all the great powers should see it carried out faithfully and honestly. Continuing, he pointed out that for years to come the majority in Palestine would be Arabic.

All the important leaders of Jewry, he said, recognized this. They did not want to start a strife that would be in violent opposition to the present population there. With tolerance and moderation on the part of the Jewish leaders of the Palestinian Government it would be possible to make Palestine more and more the Jewish national home without stirring up the antagonism of the other parts of the population. His appeal to Jewry was for patience. They would not remedy in a few short years the state of affairs which it had taken thousands of years to bring about. Let them keep before them the great ideal of making Palestine the homeland of Jewry. If the Jews were to be a nation they must have a home. No one would doubt that Israel was a nation, a nation of nations. He did not think there had ever lived a people so earthy or intensely national. With Jews also patriotism had become a religion.

The Jewish people were not only the most national, but also the most international, and in these days could

teach the world the valuable lesson of self-respect. They were entering upon a stage of the world's development when the international world would be large with them. It was not merely patriotism that would save the world. Patriotism was not enough. They must sympathize with the rest of the world, cease to be selfish, and become human. Their love for their own people must be extended to other peoples and other countries. That was the great lesson of today. He did not know of any people on earth who from their own love and bitter and sorrowful experience were more able to teach than the Jewish people.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN TRADE WITH MOROCCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office.
LONDON, England.—Special efforts are now being made to promote trade with Morocco, which is regarded as one of the coming countries in Africa. The British Merchants Morocco Association is extending its activities in the City of London, and the Bank of British West Africa is shortly opening a branch at Mogador, thus adding to the branches already established at seven of the chief towns.

The position regarding the French protectorate of Morocco remains stimulant to that in 1919, namely, that while France desires to be relieved of the obligations of the Act of Algiers and the Franco-German treaties of 1909 and 1911, as also of the system of the capitulations, there is every reason for hoping that, in any event, British interests will be adequately safeguarded. It is understood that France is morally pledged, subject to the surrender of the international servitudes, to the policy of the "open door" in the French protectorate, namely, commercial, economic and industrial equality for all the allied powers who were signatories to the Act of Algiers.

It is expected that a British commercial attaché may be shortly appointed to Morocco, and that the consignment at the port of Casablanca, due mainly to the inadequate lighters and cranes, will be relieved by action which is now being taken by the French authorities. The steamer services between Great Britain and Morocco are being steadily added to, despite the somewhat unfavorable trade conditions which have prevailed for some little time in this North African country. The export of wheat, barley, maize and millet is still controlled by the French Government, but partial exports of barley and maize have been permitted.

It is hoped to establish and maintain British schools in Morocco, but no action can be taken before it has been ascertained what support can be looked for from the government. British chambers of commerce are being established in various ports and a sports club has been created close to Tangier.

NEW SOUTH WALES TO DEMAND CIVIC REFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—A strong movement, under the presidency of Walter Keop, a Sydney merchant, is being inaugurated to demand civic reform in New South Wales. The promoters declare that through the apathy of ratepayers and other qualified voters, the executive of the Australian Labor Party has been allowed to take charge of civic affairs.

It is asserted that various enterprises, involving great expenditures, have been sanctioned and civic revenue, instead of providing for needed works, such as keeping the city clean and sanitary, has been largely expended in making costly concessions to Labor. The "reformers" are the more indignant because the Labor adherents only have a majority of one. The "last straw" was the action of the Australian Labor Party executive in calling for applications for election to the position of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Only Labor adherents were eligible. By virtue of their majority of one, the Labor representatives in the council can elect whom they please.

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RESULTS GAINED BY TREATY OF RAPALLO

Jugo-Slavs and Italians Have Now Reached Agreement Which, Though by No Means Ideal, Is Possibly Best Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office.
LONDON, England.—The signature of the Treaty of Rapallo in November last, and its subsequent ratification by the Italian Parliament, has brought to a timely close the long-drawn-out negotiations concerning what is commonly referred to as the "Question of the Adriatic," declares W. Crawford Price. This was the most difficult and acute of the problems left unsolved by the Paris Conference, difficult in that it demanded the reconciliation of the conflicting claims of two members of the Grand Alliance, and acute because it held the germs of a future breach of the peace of Europe.

The Adriatic negotiations have already been fully covered in The Christian Science Monitor up to the date of President Wilson's famous "bombshell," which shattered the unworkable pact made by Great Britain, France and Italy in London, and led to the two treaties intimately concerned the task of proceeding by direct conversations. That this was the best policy has been proved by the agreement now reached and which, though by no means ideal, is possibly the best available solution.

Dispute Narrowed Down

Meantime, the "disappearance" of President Wilson from the arena of international politics and the internal troubles of Italy caused both the Jugo-Slav and Italian governments to moderate their pretensions—the former most considerably. The first meeting took place in May, when there is reason to believe that the dispute was narrowed down to a few points. John Giotiti then assumed office, and, forced by a wave of nationalism, his attitude stiffened, so that it was not until November 3 that conversations were resumed at the instigation of the Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister, when Count Sforza and Mr. Bonomi met both Dr. Milenko Vesitch and Dr. Anthony Tumbulitch in the commune of Rapallo.

The Jugo-Slavs succeeded in obtaining two concessions in the drawings of the continental frontier—one near Longatico, necessary for the defense of Ljubljana (Lyublyana), and the other in the south—but they gave away, as was perhaps inevitable, in signed directions and the treaty was signed on November 12. The document naturally lays down the frontiers and makes arrangements for their delimitation, and, as to the points most interesting to the outside world, records the following decisions: Zara with three adjacent communes is "to form part of the Kingdom of Italy"; the islands of Cherso, Lussini, Lagosta and Pelagosa likewise become the territorial possessions of Italy; Fiume is to be a free state in perpetuity, and to the frontiers of the existing corpus strip of territory reaching to Matigle (part of the "corridor" to which President Wilson objected) this strip insuring continuity between Italy and the Free State of Fiume.

Terms of Treaty, Harsh
Generally speaking, the terms of the treaty are unfavorable to Jugo-Slavia, the continental frontier in particular being more harsh even than that drawn in Paris during the January negotiations. The modifications made in the "Wilson Line" will leave an additional 500,000 Slovenes in the Italian Kingdom, who will supply a sure fount of trouble unless they are very sympathetically handled by their new rulers.

Unfortunately and unwisely, the railway line running from the Upper Sava Valley to the sea is taken from the Slavs, for whatever arrangements are concluded, friction is almost certain, to result and traffic to Fiume

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impeded by the arrangement. Slovenia now forms a comparatively narrow salient wedged in between Austria and Italy—a situation not without its future dangers, particularly if the former country is eventually joined to Germany.

Difficulties Overcome

The salvation of the Fiume settlement lies in the apparent exclusion from the corpus separatim of Shushak with its port of Baros. Baros was originally built for the Croatian timber trade, and not only is it capable of extension, but its possession by Jugo-Slavs will insure the fair treatment of southern Slav commerce at Fiume. It will be remembered that the two ports are really one, Fiume proper being inhabited mainly by Italians, while the suburbs of Shushak and Baros—separated only by a narrow stream—are almost entirely Slav.

The treaty may or may not settle Italian and Jugo-Slav differences in perpetuity. Suffice it to say that immediate difficulties have been overcome. For the rest, it is of international interest to note that the direct road to Trieste is now entirely in Italian hands, so that should the Germans embark on their "stoss sudwärts"—southern trend—at some later date (as it is not impossible, since the "drang nach Osten"—eastern movement—is now effectively barred) they will find it easier than if the southern Slavs lay across their path.

AUSTRALIAN DUTIES UPON FOREIGN GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The High Court of Australia has given an important decision against the Commonwealth Government as regards the basis of exchange on which ad valorem duties should be levied on foreign goods. This decision will tell in favor of France, Belgium and Italy, and against Japan and the United States.

The customs department has been computing the value for the payment of duties on practically the pre-war face value of foreign exchange. By persisting in converting, say French values into English money at the pre-war rates of exchange, the customs department has computed duty in Australia on twice the actual cost in some cases. A Brisbane firm which had imported lace from France fought the customs department before the High Court, contending that the exchange should be calculated by ascertaining what was the commercial rate of exchange. The court by a majority decision upheld the plaintiff company.

This decision had been practically anticipated by the federal government by an act amending the customs act. This amendment provided that when the bank rate of exchange of any country was more than 10 per cent below or above the mint par of exchange, the Minister for Customs should refer to the Board of Trade the question whether the bank or actual rate of exchange should be used as a basis of tabulation for valuation for payment of duties. The amended act made provision against dumping by setting forth that this amendment could not apply if prejudice would be thereby caused to the production or sale of Australian goods. Following the passing of this amending act, the Minister for Customs announced that it would apply to goods imported from France, Belgium, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

The importance of the High Court decision is the question of the payments of duty that have been already made on the basis now declared contrary to law. A large portion of the goods upon which unnecessarily heavy duty has been levied, have passed out of the hands of the importer and have been sold at prices which allowed for the full customs charges. Refunds in such cases will be difficult to claim.

The position, however, of importers

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SURVEY MADE OF
RUSSIAN SITUATION

Though Bolshevik Seem Victorious, Reversion From Anarchy to Statehood Is Considered to Be Virtually Inevitable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Though the Bolsheviks seem to have been victorious and the Russian Army defeated and driven from its territory, yet this state of affairs is understood by many to be merely temporary, and the reversion from Bolshevik anarchy to Russian statehood inevitable. The past year has been perhaps the most tragic in the whole history of Russia—the Russia that is in the clutches of Bolshevism as well as the Russia that is struggling against it. This is clearly brought out in a review of the year published by the "New Russia" in the last issue previous to the commencement of this periodical.

The Siberian center of the national struggle against Bolshevism, represented by Admiral Kolchak, was broken toward the end of 1919. The Russian leader and his Home Minister were treacherously murdered by the Bolsheviks. Soon after this tragedy there appeared signs of a turn of military fortune in the south of Russia, where General Denikin's army was fighting the Bolsheviks. On March 27, 1920, Novorossiysk, the last stronghold of the Russian volunteer army, was captured. Then began the nightmare of the evacuation, the remnant of 40,000 of Denikin's army retreating to the Crimea, where a base had been prepared.

British Advice Not Taken

General Denikin, who, by his recognition of Admiral Kolchak, was considered to have shown himself devoid of any personal ambition or love of power, anxious to avert the consequences of the growing distrust of him in his army, voluntarily transferred the military command to General Wrangel, in whom the volunteers placed implicit trust. On April 17 General Denikin arrived in London.

General Wrangel did not take the advice of the British Government and enter into negotiations with the Bolsheviks. Instead, he started, in June, an offensive for the liberation of the fertile regions of the Province of Tauris, beyond the Crimean Peninsula. The lack of success was due to the fact that he was not supported by the British Government, and also to his internal policy toward Russia.

The decisions of the second peace conference in Paris were not favorable to national Russia. On January 18 the Supreme Council recognized the "de facto" independence of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia, and the famous decision to trade with the Soviet through the co-operation was adopted on January 17. Also, the British squadron was ordered to proceed from Malta to the Black Sea in view of the menace of the Red Army moving in the direction of Persia, India and China.

Former Policy Reversed

Though the policy of supporting Kolchak and Denikin should have been extended, formally, to March, 1920, the decision of the Supreme Council of January 17 made it clear that the policy of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Clemenceau had been defeated, and on January 21 Mr. Lloyd George explained to the Polish Foreign Minister that Poland must likewise entertain no hopes for support, and must make peace with the Bolsheviks. In his important speech in the House of February 10 the British Prime Minister renounced the policy of supporting General Denikin and General Judentch, whose failure he attributed to their internal policy, using his argument of "the building corn bins of Russia." In the early part of April offers of mediation between the Russian Army and the Bolsheviks were made by Great Britain, both to General Wrangel and to the Bolsheviks, but they were unsuccessful.

Attention was next drawn to the Poles and their offensive, and, as a result, there was the effort to arrange the London Conference, at which the Bolsheviks, Poland and other border states were to be represented. The Bolsheviks refused to come to London, and the entire scheme fell through. From that time the attitude of Great Britain towards General Wrangel was one of formal neutrality. In France, on the contrary, Wrangel's ministers negotiated for the recognition of his government. France's demand for the recognition of Russia's debts was immediately complied with.

France's Attitude Changes

During August the United States of America clearly stated their view of the situation, repudiating all understanding with the Bolsheviks, and maintaining that the unity of Russia should not be impaired. The United States Government confirmed "the faith in the Russian people, in their high character, and in their future." Gradually the attitude of France toward Wrangel also changed, partly owing to the latter's internal policy, and also to the change of ministry in France.

The loss of the last inch of territory which was in the hands of the Russian National forces has brought about a fundamental change in the position of the anti-Bolshevik front. The basic idea of the continuation of the struggle against the Bolsheviks remains, naturally, unimpaired. A point to be decided is whether the methods to be applied should be those that have been used before, and also what is the part to be played by General Wrangel's army in the future.

The French Government has already decided to reorganize that army, but

BRITISH PLANS FOR
AIDING UNEMPLOYED

Solution Said to Lie in Granting Credits to Start Other Countries Trading and Give Work to the British Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—How to deal most effectively with the vital question of unemployment in Great Britain has been the problem for which many leading men, in both private and public life, have been endeavoring to find a satisfactory solution.

The government's scheme for the entry of 50,000 former service men into the building trades union is looked upon by a highly placed authority as but one step in the right direction. The British Government, it is stated, is determined that the requisite dwelling houses shall be provided and that former service men who are at present unemployed shall have an opportunity of working on their erection. The building trade unions, however, it is stated, are adopting a selfish and wholly erroneous argument that if 50,000 men are to enter the building trade then unemployment will be the fate of the fully qualified and unqualified builders alike.

Dilution Proposed

It was pointed out to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor in an interview with a highly placed official that the government's scheme proposed that dilution shall extend over three years, and even at the builders' estimate half a million houses are required. Adoption of the government's scheme for greatly increased building would, it was stated, favorably affect many other trades such as painters, glaziers, carpenters, slaters and iron workers, besides assisting to overcome the present stagnation of the furniture makers, textile workers, and carpet manufacturers. The building trade in fact is the key industry to many other home industries.

A further plan of the government, it was stated, is to build arterial roads from one city to another (from London it is proposed to build four running north, south, east and west) which will tend to absorb another class of unemployed. The government has also decided to waive a clause in the unemployment insurance act so that relief is payable at once instead of after being four weeks out of employment.

Production Only Solution

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was further informed that all these schemes, including the establishment of a central committee with the authority to dispose of £2,000,000 in relief works other than roads and housing, are but touching on the fringe of the unemployment problem. Finding work for totally unemployed is considered far less serious than finding full-time employment for all the industries that are at present working only a fraction of the week.

Greater production is held to be the only solution of this vast and vital problem affecting industrial centers, and greater production can only be achieved by finding markets for their contents. Central Europe can clear English warehouses, it was pointed out, but they cannot pay for the goods, therefore they must be given credit.

LEAGUE TO CONFER ON
TRANSPORT QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA, Switzerland—In accordance with a decision of the Assembly, the secretary-general of the League of Nations has recently arranged for a general conference on communications and transport, to be held in Barcelona toward the end of February.

This conference, called together by virtue of Article 23 of the Covenant prescribing freedom of transit and communications, will, in the first place, be analogous as regards questions of transport to the Brussels Financial Conference in financial matters. It will investigate the present condition of passenger and goods traffic by rail, sea, air, and inland waterways, and will suggest measures to the governments concerned, advising them as soon as possible how to improve the methods of transport. The conference will, moreover, be instructed with the task of working out an international régime for waterways and railways such as is provided for in the Covenant and various articles of the Peace Treaty, and is recognized today as being essential to the normal resumption of trade and the economic recovery of the world.

The conference will finally study the draft constitution for international ports drawn up by the Provisional Transit Commission of the League, which met last winter at Paris under the chairmanship of Mr. Clavelle, former Minister of Public Works, and will set up a consultative technical commission on communications and transport, which will form part, in accordance with a resolution of the Assembly, of the organs of the League, and will continually carry out the decisions reached at the conference. All the members of the League of Nations have been invited to the conference, as have the United States of America and the states, such as the Balkan states, that the Assembly allowed to enter the technical organizations of the League. All the recognized governments have been informed of the preliminary work done in this matter.

The Council of the League of Nations, taking example from the Brussels Conference, has decided already to appoint the organizing committee of this conference. The chairmanship of the conference has been entrusted to M. G. Hanotaux, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of France and rapporteur-general of the committee of technical organizations of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

DANISH PAYMENT TO GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—The Reparations Commission has fixed at \$5,000,000 gold marks the sum to be paid by Denmark in accordance with the clause of the Versailles Treaty providing for the retrocession of Schleswig by Germany. This sum was paid to the commission on December 25, and has been carried to the credit of the German Government on account of the sum payable in respect of reparations.

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pected that the necessary permission will be granted, and the fishing industry, which has suffered not a little by the withdrawal of the government guarantee in regard to herring, will watch with great interest the result of the proposed experiments. The plan is that the search for fish should be carried through by the aeroplanes or airships in the course of their ordinary operative exercises; if that were done no additional expense to the state would be incurred. The success of such experiments in other parts of the world, and particularly on the east and west coasts of the United States of America, where material assistance is said to have been given in locating fish shoals from the air, has led to the request being made to the Air Ministry. The innovation contains obvious possibilities for Scottish fishermen, and its development is awaited with interest.

IRISH CREAMERIES
INQUIRY IS URGED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland—It is now definitely established that the number of creameries destroyed from April 9 to November 27, 1920, by armed forces of the Crown, is 42 and the damage is estimated at £250,000 to £300,000, while the disturbance to annual trade is valued at over £1,000,000. In every case direct evidence, collected by the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, is stated to prove conclusively that these outrages were committed by uniformed men in the employ of the British Government. In two instances, namely, the destruction of the Newport and Ballyculligott Creameries, it was stated by the authorities that the soldiers were fired upon in the Crown with indiscriminate burning and wrecking of their creameries, and George Russell ("A. E.") appeals in the Irish Homestead, in the name of his society, for a full investigation into the whole matter. The government, he says, "stands charged through the acts of its agents with arson, wrecking of property and the ill-treatment of Irish citizens without due trial by processes of law." It asks, however, from publicity and denies open inquiry.

Mr. Russell asks the leaders of the cooperative movement in Ireland—Sir Horace Plunkett, Lord Montagu, the Rev. Thomas Finlay and R. A. Anderson—likely to make irresponsible or unfounded accusations, and adds, "they are men of honor with a knowledge of Ireland a thousand times greater than the Chief Secretary could possibly have, a knowledge gained by lives of philanthropic work. When such men ask for open inquiry, public opinion in Great Britain, if there be any sense of justice there, would insist on this being granted. It cannot allow the fountain of justice to lie under the imputation of being fouled."

RECONSTRUCTION IN
EDUCATION IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Institutions of learning pay more attention to the "go out and get 'em" spirit than to the development of the democratic and cooperative elements in the human nature of youth, according to Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, director of the Hudson Guild, New York, in addressing the Twentieth Century Club on "Trying to Get at the Bottom of Reconstruction." Unless new ways are found in schools to reconstruct, he said, not by the introduction of new ones, but by the strengthening of the old, "you will never get good citizens out of them."

Dr. Elliott said that in his belief there could be no real reconstruction until there is first a reconstruction in the home, in education and in business. As to reconstruction in business he urged more cooperation in buying and selling, as exemplified by the United States, the least cooperative country in the world.

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MARSHAL PILSUDSKI
WILL GO TO PARIS

Western Europe Will Then Come Into Direct Contact With the Polish Nation at Its Best

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WARSAW, Poland—The invitation sent to Marshal Pilsudski, the chief of the Polish state, to visit Paris has not only a significance as an act of courtesy but also a distinctly political bearing. In a personal understanding many matters which are not yet clear can be explained, and above all it is satisfactory that western Europe will come into direct contact with the man who represents the Polish nation at its best.

That Poland is able to take its rightful place among European states, that she has not fallen into a state of anarchy like Russia, she owes directly to Marshal Pilsudski, who in the darkest days of oppression carried high the banner of national liberty, who heaved in Poland's regeneration when the world regarded the idea of Polish independence as an idle dream. The marshal is the man who in the teeth of the opposition not only of the enemy, but of all the so-called sober-minded people of his own nation began to form the nucleus of the Polish army. He suffered imprisonment, continual danger, exile, scorn and contempt, always with the same firm faith in the future and he has lived to see his dream realized.

Imprisoned at Magdeburg

When the German occupants left Marshal Pilsudski, released from the fortress in Magdeburg, arrived in Warsaw, the whole nation unanimously proclaimed him their leader. To his efforts it was due that the largest place among European states, that she has not fallen into a state of anarchy like Russia, she owes directly to Marshal Pilsudski, who in the darkest days of oppression carried high the banner of national liberty, who heaved in Poland's regeneration when the world regarded the idea of Polish independence as an idle dream. The marshal is the man who in the teeth of the opposition not only of the enemy, but of all the so-called sober-minded people of his own nation began to form the nucleus of the Polish army. He suffered imprisonment, continual danger, exile, scorn and contempt, always with the same firm faith in the future and he has lived to see his dream realized.

The chief merit in all this is entirely due to Joseph Pilsudski, the first President and the first Marshal of the Polish Republic, the quiet, unassuming man who dislikes all ceremonies, who prefers to visit the soldiers and win their hearts by his fatherly care than to deck himself in a grand uniform and receive them in state. It is with difficulty that Marshal Pilsudski can be persuaded to wear anything but his simple gray uniform and cap.

Appointing His Enemies

The reactionaries in the country seek to calumniate him, but he not only passes all over in silence, but he even appoints men he knows to be his enemies to high places in the state if he thinks they can be useful to the country. One of his most characteristic deeds was that when Glasenapp, the German chief of police in Warsaw, was arrested he sent the order for his release together with the message: "This is the return for Magdeburg."

It is a false idea, sown by the enemies of Poland, that Marshal Pilsudski pursues an imperialistic, aggressive policy. His dream is the realization of the old Polish concept

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tion of a federation of free states "equals with equals," "free with free." Therein he sees the way to the salvation and lasting peace of Europe. He sought and still seeks a free union with Lithuania and Ukraine which will form a bulwark of defense for all Europe from eastern barbarism.

Independent of Western Powers

Marshal Pilsudski has no intention that Poland should be the tool of any western power, and he showed his independence of action when, against the advice of the talented French general, who gave invaluable assistance to Poland and has earned her deepest gratitude, he insisted on carrying through his own plan and not surrendering Warsaw to the Bolsheviks according to the advice of the French officer. He is said that General Weygand, with true soldier-like frankness and generosity, was the first to acknowledge the military gifts of the Polish President, and the justice of his strategy.

No doubt the President's visit to France will draw closer the bonds of union between the two nations and will correct many a wrong impression. It would be well if this correction of opinion found its way across the Channel, for in England erroneous ideas as to Poland and her chief of state are prevalent, which nearer acquaintance would surely dissipate.

A NORTH SEA FERRY SERVICE IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A conference is shortly to take place in London between a delegation of Swedish shipbuilders, shipowners and merchants and representatives of the Federation of British Industries, to consider what can be done to improve the facilities for trade and commerce between Great Britain and Sweden by the establishment of a North Sea ferry service.

The scheme was initiated by the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London and resulted in a royal commission being set up by the Swedish Railway Administration. The commission has submitted an exhaustive report which will be invaluable as a foundation for future plans. On general grounds of cost and convenience the commission favors the ferry scheme to the Humber. The figures on which the commission bases its report were those of pre-war values and will naturally have to be revised, but it is suggested that any deficit on the administration of the ferry during the earlier years should be shared between the British and Swedish governments.

"It is by no means a Utopian scheme," a representative of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce states. "The ferry which exists between Sweden and Germany has created an enormous amount of goods and passenger traffic between the two countries. There is a tendency for trade to follow the lines of least resistance, and if this

scheme materializes, I am convinced it will open out a great future for Great Britain and Sweden. Business people will send their trade orders by aerial post, and they will be able to get their goods practically within a few hours. The present service is not only inadequate, but is very uncomfortable for passengers, especially during the winter months.

"Again, it will undoubtedly create a great tourist traffic. People in England simply do not realize what a great country Sweden is for holidays. You can get all the advantages Switzerland can offer and in addition there are great tracts of water which you don't get in Switzerland. We set great importance on linking up the ferry with a Swedish-Finnish ferry across the Baltic. Sweden would then probably act as a sort of clearing house for Great Britain in sending over English goods to Russia. That would be a very important factor in the commerce of both nations.

"It should be pointed out," he continued, "that Sweden is rapidly becoming industrialized, and she is in an excellent position for developing trade with both Russia and the East."

ZIONIST COMMISSION'S
WORK IN PALESTINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The report has now been issued on the work of the Zionist Commission in Palestine for the year ending September, 1920. The Palestine schools contain 11,543 pupils, and have been maintained at a cost of £102,139, of which sum all but £8,000, paid as fees by parents, has been provided by the Zionist Commission. The commission has assisted in the planting and draining of 1600 dunams of land, while some 630,000 saplings of various kinds have been grown for planting out at a later date. Immigrants are being trained in veterinary work, agriculture, chemistry and fruit preserving and the commission is building houses in various places, having constructed 15 barracks for new workmen. The drainage system of the northwest quarter of Jerusalem was carried out at a cost of £10,000 and was recently transferred to the Jerusalem municipality. Swamps on the Jordan at Leshvia, between Kinereth and Degania, were also drained, and the total commitments of the department are about £50,000.

The immigration branch of the commission reports that 6500 Jews came to Palestine during the 10 months ending last September. The greatest number of these were single men and women who entered as Haluzine (pioneer laborers), and 2400 were repatriated persons. The commission estimates that of the new arrivals 700 have found employment in agriculture, 1000 in road making, and 600 in various trades. At least 2000 more workers arrived during October and November. Among the experimental work carried out during the year was an investigation of the possibility of providing power from the Jordan for electricity.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BRITAIN'S EXPORT
TRADE CREDIT PLAN

Sir Edward Mountain's Scheme to Aid Business Generally Is Discussed at London Board of Trade Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Saturday).—The Mountain export credit scheme by which Sir Edward Mountain, prominent insurance authority, and other prominent figures engaged in insurance and banking hope to assist European countries to buy British manufactured goods and thereby decrease unemployment in Great Britain still hangs fire. Sir Edward informs The Christian Science Monitor representative that an important conference was held at the Board of Trade this week under the presidency of Sir Robert Horne, at which prominent bankers and insurance officials were present, but no definite result has yet been arrived at. Sir Edward believes that private concerns could act much more effectively than the government even with \$13,000,000, which is but half the amount already voted by Parliament under overseas trade (credits) insurance act. He maintains that whatever sum is devoted to the purpose could be turned over much more rapidly if it were handled by private firms, and his views have been publicly endorsed both by the grand council of the federation of British industries and by J. H. Thomas, Labor leader, who returns from Czechoslovakia convinced of the necessity for immediate establishment of trade credits for southeastern Europe.

Exactly what happened at the Board of Trade this week when credits were discussed is not clear but Sir Edward himself was not present. The Christian Science Monitor is informed, however, that insurance interests are still unwilling to accept any risk but insist on the government underwriting the whole of the amount. Thirteen millions, it is added by Sir Edward, is not enough for the purpose in view, but it would be welcomed as a start for its effect would be cumulative. Sir Edward has as yet done nothing but sketch broad outlines of the scheme for he deems it wiser to leave details to the committee which is understood to have been formed at the Board of Trade meeting.

In outline Sir Edward urges the formation of a syndicate of the wealthiest banker and insurance companies, that is, a committee representing each of these institutions. This syndicate would require government support because it could not risk possible seizure of a country by the Bolsheviks with consequent repudiation of debt or further inflation of currency by unrestricted issue of paper money. With the government backing to the extent asked, for the committee could meet leading bankers of countries with which it was proposed to trade, with a view to the formation of similar syndicates in those territories which would guarantee credits of their own merchants and give any other security that could be obtained. The British syndicate, having completed its machinery, would guarantee British merchants that their bills would be met by issuing an insurance policy at a reasonable premium. That, it is contended, would start trade going, relieve merchants of surplus stocks, commence financial cure for unemployment, and would also improve currency.

A statement issued by the Board of Trade shows the extent to which advances have actually been made in respect of trade with the Baltic states and southeastern Europe under the Overseas Trade (Credits and Insurance) Act of 1920, as the total sum of \$137,784 advanced against \$1,400,034 sanctioned.

MONEY OFFERED TO
NEW ENGLAND LINES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Formation of a pool to give New England railroads \$15,000,000 to tide them over a period of 13 months, dating from the first of the year, in lieu of the proposed reduction of joint freight rates with carriers west of the Hudson River, probably will be authorized at a meeting of trunk line executives in New York today.

The offer was made at the New England lines in conference here last week, and accepted by a majority of the presidents at the meeting. E. J. Pearson, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, alone was loath to accept the offer, but said he would consult his board of directors. It is understood that if the offer is accepted the case now before the Interstate Commerce Commission will be withdrawn, and the joint rate divisions will remain as they now are. If New England lines are unable to effect an economic readjustment in the year they may bring a rate case before the Interstate Commerce Commission and obtain the needed \$27,000,000 a year revenue in that manner.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT
BERLIN, Germany.—A statement issued by the Imperial Bank of Germany as of January 22 (figures in marks and last 000 omitted) follows:

	Jan. 22	Jan. 12
Total coin & bullion	1,082,304	1,097,542
Gold	1,082,304	1,097,542
Treasury notes	22,624,475	22,644,029
Notes of other banks	2,996	2,242
Bills discounted	48,495,258	53,794,524
Advances	1,094	12,847
Investments	274,110	179,194
Other assets	9,850,611	9,715,997
Reserve	46,012,496	46,554,792
Deposits	11,428,551	15,537,031
Other liabilities	3,265,629	2,804,893

FINANCIAL NOTES

A new bank of considerable importance began active operations in Amsterdam January 21, being an adjunct of large Vienna banking houses with important Dutch connections. The capital stock of \$5,000,000 florins, of which \$3,000,000 florins is fully paid up, has been subscribed.

The General Electric Company has reduced wages of 20,000 workers 10 to 15 per cent, to take effect February 1, according to official announcement from Schenectady.

American exchange at Amsterdam has dropped to \$2.98-\$2.99 as compared with \$3.20 two months ago.

A London cable says the Australian Commonwealth Government is at present issuing a new issue of \$5,000,000 6 per cent bonds at 95, redeemable in 1941.

President S. M. Vaulain of the Baldwin Locomotive Works has predicted a building boom which will bring business on a large scale to railroads.

Steel men have partly corroborated the reports that Germany is endeavoring to sell her steel products in the United States, in so far as they concerned specialty products, such as high-speed tool steel, etc., at prices below domestic quotations, but consider it doubtful if Germany will offer, for a long time, any heavy tonnage, owing to her very urgent needs at home.

REPORT OF SOUTH
AFRICA COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The report and accounts of the British South Africa Company for the year ended March 31, 1920, show a surplus on administrative accounts in Rhodesia of \$203,000, compared with a deficit of \$25,000 in the previous year, and for northern Rhodesia a surplus of \$47,000, compared with a previous deficit of \$49,000.

The commercial accounts show an excess of revenue over expenditure of \$229,000. The company's resources in cash and first-class securities at March 31, 1920, approximate \$1,785,000.

The report refers to the great improvement in the future outlook of Rhodesia, especially as regards agricultural products, owing to the world demand for food, and it also takes a sanguine view of the prospects of the company's own estates and undertakings, especially in ranches and citrus estates. The report mentions in the former connection the expansion in the export trade and in the meat trade with the Union.

CALL MONEY UP IN
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—The stock market was dull yesterday and the changes were narrow except in a few instances. American Smelting advanced nearly four points and stabilized the other metals. However, call money rose to 8 per cent and caused recessions. The close was heavy. The total shares turned over was 479,000.

Quotations at the close were: Steel 82½, off ½; Studebaker 57½, off 1; Mexican Petroleum 153½, up ½; American Smelting 43½, up 3½; Asphalt 69½, up 1½.

Cables from Cuba state that the moratorium has been extended to June 14, as follows: Merchants will pay on obligations contracted before October 11, 1920, 15 per cent on February 14; 25 per cent March 16; 25 per cent April 16, and 35 per cent May 15. Banks will pay 15 per cent February 14; 15 per cent March 16; 20 per cent April 15; 25 per cent May 15 and 25 per cent June 14.

MAPLE SUGAR TRADE
IN EASTERN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office QUEBEC, Quebec.—Approximately 20,000,000 pounds of maple sugar and sirup are produced in eastern Canada annually, according to official statistics just issued. Of this quantity more than two-thirds is produced in the Province of Quebec, while the Province of Ontario is reported to be responsible for 5,000,000 pounds. The Maritime Provinces produce 500,000 pounds annually, but the production of the other provinces is practically nil. It is estimated that the value of the yearly manufacture of sugar and sirup is approximately \$2,000,000, and that 60,000 people are employed in the industry at the height of the season.

GREATER STABILITY
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—Greater stability was noted in securities on stock exchange yesterday, although trading was small.

Gilt-edged investment issues and allied loans were firm on the satisfactory termination of the meeting of the Supreme Allied Council at Paris.

The feeling in industrial was more hopeful, the latest speeches by bankers being interpreted as foreboding definitely cheaper rates for money. Hudson's Bay was 1-16. Dealings in the oil group were professional and changes were inclined to sag.

PACKER'S 1233%
STOCK DIVIDEND

Morris & Co. Statement Shows Last Year Unprofitable, but Reveals \$37,000,000 of Surplus Transferred to Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office CHICAGO, Illinois.—The annual report of Morris & Co., packers, shows, among other things, that, while no regular cash dividend was declared for the past year, there has been a stock dividend of 1233 per cent through the transfer of \$37,000,000 of the surplus to capital. That is, the company has increased its capital from \$3,000,000 to \$40,000,000, cared for by distributing nine shares of the new common and 3-1-3 shares of the preferred among the stockholders of the closed corporation.

Under the new plan there is \$30,000,000 in common stock and \$10,000,000 in 7 per cent preferred, calling for dividends of \$700,000 a year for the preferred, and, in addition, the \$30,000,000 common stock will be paid whatever may be earned and available for that purpose.

Under the old capitalization of \$3,000,000, a 10 per cent dividend, which was the amount paid for 1919, totaled \$300,000. With a small capital and corresponding dividend requirements it allowed greater latitude for building up a surplus, more flexible and less expensive than it can be as a capital liability.

Practically every year until the reports of the past year came out, the packers have made large profits.

Sales Volume Good

Morris & Co., in their financial report for the year ending October 30, 1920, confirm the poor results of the packing-house industries for the past year, in that their surplus has decreased during the period \$2,900,000. Their volume of sales is quite satisfactory, compared with previous years; inventories have been priced at the market; cash in the bank is over \$4,000,000 and their quick liabilities, including their acceptance drafts and export shipments, are over \$20,000,000. As their quick assets amount to over \$60,000,000, the ratio is about three to one, which, under present-day conditions, is very satisfactory indeed.

ASSETS		
Packing house real est, bldgs, Oct. 30, '20		Nov. 1, '19
and machy.	\$32,474,287.67	\$30,246,619.07
Branch markets, real est. and buildings	4,540,225.74	4,890,601.83
Car equipment	5,788,554.22	5,786,384.23
Cash in banks & on hand	4,571,927.40	7,485,308.43
Invents of prod., matri & sup.	30,624,015.61	35,988,998.81
Investments, stocks & bonds	11,675,833.13	8,679,933.12
Accounts receivable	25,881,462.82	21,417,597.42
Bills receivable	8,409.30	12,112.59
Total	\$116,843,021.19	\$114,001,575.53

LIABILITIES		
cap stock com	\$30,000,000.00	\$2,000,000.00
10-yr pref nts	10,000,000.00	
bonds	15,000,000.00	
	17,800,000.00	16,750,000.00
bills payable	12,264,254.49	29,971,619.05
acceptance drafts		
agst exshpmts	6,500,000.00	
accs payable & res for taxes	1,924,322.72	3,608,893.36
res for deprec	464,100.00	260,750.00
reserve for deprecia- tion, etc	9,468,547.78	11,182,807.47
surplus	13,271,796.20	53,227,505.65
Total	\$116,843,021.19	\$114,001,575.53

SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Surp at beginning of year	\$53,227,505.65	\$53,227,505.65
Net profits	4,270,597.80	6,845,471.94
Total	\$57,498,103.45	\$59,999,335.64
Expenditures:		
Int on bonds	\$782,250.00	\$575,750.00
Admin exp	2,783,392.39	2,047,626.63
Int on borrowed money, taxes, insurance, etc	3,680,644.86	3,518,452.34
Bal in sur acc	\$7,236,307.25	\$6,141,829.99
Less divs paid	\$53,227,505.65	\$53,227,505.65
Transfd to cap	27,000,000.00	
Surplus at end of year	\$13,271,796.20	\$53,227,505.65

Report to Stockholders

The report of the stockholders made by Mr. Nelson Morris, chairman of the board, was as follows:

"The year just ending has been a very unprofitable one in both the livestock and packing business. During the year, in accordance with our usual custom of carrying all our products on the market, we cut our inventory values nearly in half and this, coupled with the demoralization of foreign exchange, has made it impossible for us to show a profit for the year."

"The increase in packing house and branch market investments made during the year. It was also considered advisable to place permanently in the fixed capital of the business a large part of the earnings which have accumulated during the many years of our very conservative dividend policy, and \$37,000,000 was therefore transferred from the surplus to the capital account. No cash dividends have been paid."

"While I do not look for any decided boom this coming year, there is no doubt the corner has been turned and that our business should improve from now on."

Dividends in recent years have been paid annually on July 1 by Morris & Co. as follows: 1909, 15 per cent; 1910, 14½ per cent; 1911 and 1912, 6 per cent each; 1913, 12 per cent; 1914, 15 per cent; 1915, 25 per cent; 1916, 22½ per cent; 1917, 5 per cent; including a special Return Gross dividend of 1 per cent, declared in June, 1917; 1918 and 1919, 10 per cent each.

BRITISH TRADE
BODY IN DENMARK

Copenhagen Considered as Trans-shipment Point Between England and Baltic Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Copenhagen News Office COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Sir Charles Sykes, M.P., with the British Trade Delegation, arrived in Copenhagen on January 7, and is staying at the Hotel d'Angleterre. The chairman of the Danish Wholesale Merchants Society informed the "Politiken" that a special sub-committee had been appointed to negotiate with the delegation. They understood that the delegation desired to investigate the possibilities of Copenhagen as a center for trans-shipment between Great Britain and the Baltic ports, and that the delegation was not connected with Official discussion of goods in Denmark.

The chairman believed that Copenhagen with its extensive harbor was able to satisfy all reasonable demands in connection with trans-shipment. All that was necessary was the establishment of regular freight routes. The success of the venture would largely depend on the purchasing power of the Baltic states. The chairman did not understand the meaning of the British newspapers' use of the word cooperation, in connection with the new movement, but he took it that British firms desired to use Denmark as a sort of intermediary in commerce with central Europe. The wholesalers' sub-committee mentioned above would be attached to the British delegation, to introduce them where desired, and to give all information. Official discussion would take place in the Ministry of Commerce, and the ministry would also be represented at the unofficial negotiations.

AMERICA'S TRADE
WITH ARGENTINA

Advancing Exchange Rates and Decreasing Prices Have Resulted in Dispute Over Payment for Merchandise

BIENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Advancing exchange rates and decreasing prices during the last few months have resulted in a dispute over payment for between \$40,000,000 and \$45,000,000 worth of American merchandise, which is either tied up in the Argentine Customs House, or is on its way to this port. This statement was made by Horacio de Castel, a lawyer, who addressed the second annual banquet of the United States Chamber of Commerce, January 29.

He discussed the possibilities of solving the conflict between American exporters and Argentine buyers over the acceptance of this merchandise and payment without loss. In his opinion, no general measures such as government intervention or collective loans could remedy the situation. He declared the solution was to be found only in private agreements, each party accepting necessary losses to save all it was possible. He also discussed the unfavorable atmosphere created by questionable practices of a small number of North American exporters, saying there was no foundation for this atmosphere as a general thesis. He asserted, however, it could not be denied that in certain instances the facts were not all that could be desired.

The practice on the part of some North American firms, which developed during the war, in sending to Argentina improvised agents, who were without standing, was condemned by Señor Varela, who said it was a mistaken conception that business could be arranged on a correct understanding of commerce in this country obtained in a few weeks. "In connection with the belief that in a few weeks an opinion can be formed of a country, its people, and its excellencies or defects," he declared, "we should not tire of combating this manner of thinking." The danger of the United States losing its advantageous position in foreign trade through the lack of an international policy was dwelt upon by Jorge Mitre, director of La Nación. In a letter read at the banquet. After referring to the fact that the United States broke away from international aloofness during the war and actively intensified its foreign relations, the letter declared:

"We now see that the labor so brilliantly initiated is in danger of losing the excellent results it would logically expect. The elemental instinct of foresight demands a procedure that business men have hastened to adopt, but which statesmen, in open discord with them, have not followed up with tangible facts. Nevertheless, the members of your chamber know the United States never had a better opportunity to obtain commercial leadership which would in the future assure Americans a solid situation, especially in this part of the American hemisphere, where development is still incipient. Americans have in their favor an almost unanimous desire to see the high principle of Pan-Americanism put into practice in commercial relations, as without these relations political intercourse loses much of its force and meaning. In the life of nations. It would really be regrettable that, with such an excellent outlook, a motive of misunderstood selfishness should cause the United States to give up the advantageous position it has conquered and again hold aloof, disappointing our hopes and jeopardizing its future on the international stage."

Senor Mitre praised the efforts of the chamber to prevent passage of the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill by the United States Congress.

PRICE MANEUVERING
IN COTTON GOODS

Buyers Are Cautious and Reluctant to Follow Quotations That Start Upward When Orders Appear on the Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New Bedford News Office NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.—Primary dry goods markets during the past week gave further evidence of the cautiousness and conservatism of buyers and the volume of dealing was much more restricted than for any previous week this month. The disposition of the producers to advance prices just as soon as they had taken sufficient business to start up their mills was met with a reluctance from the buyers to follow the rise, and dealing has been confined to a comparatively few who failed, for one reason or another, to get in before prices went up.

It is coming to be realized how low are the stocks in many jobbing houses, but in most cases no attempt is being made to replenish in anything like a normal way because of the difficulty of paying for the goods as they come along. Most merchants prefer to buy in relatively small quantities and sell what they have bought, or at least a portion of it, before buying more.

On some of the staple lines such as ginghams and percales, some operators have found they were too late to get their orders in before the lines were withdrawn by the mills, and had to turn to a few of the large jobbers who had been financially able to place fairly large orders while the lines were open. They have cheerfully paid over price they had to get their relatively small requirements covered, preferring to make less profit but to follow the safety first rule.

Reorders from Pacific

It is said that reorders are already coming in from many of the Pacific coast houses that were early buyers in the market and this is regarded as an encouraging sign that the goods are being rapidly passed along to the ultimate consumer, and are not backing up at any point in intermediate channels.

Mills are making it plain that they do not care to accept long term commitments no matter what the price. They regard it safer and at the same time more advantageous to proceed slowly toward recovery, selling more than three months ahead and allowing business to gain confidence naturally.

Fine Fabrics and Yarns

Manufacturers of fine fabrics using combed yarns report a fairly good volume of inquiry but have had considerable difficulty in actually closing contracts. Buyers have been very cautious and have been inclined to ponder quotations considerably and to shop around in all quarters of the market before finally giving an order. Some fairly sizable business has been taken on moderately fancy fabrics, including some silk and cotton work and many colored yarn striped effects for use in shirtings and similar purples. Staple lawn and voiles have been rather quiet, but there has been business on certain special cloths, such as corset and umbrella material.

Yarns have been very slow and nearly all the business placed has been taken by spinners who were willing to quote slightly under the general market level. Buyers are taking only small quantities and making sure before buying it to get prices from every corner of the market.

Cotton fabrics, however, have shown as a whole much greater progress toward recovery than any other section of the textile markets. The resumption of operation in most of the cloth mills shows that a fairly good volume of business has been taken during the past month, much of it being placed direct without anything being heard of it in the market. Although credit conditions are not as good as could be desired, it is generally agreed that such progress as has been made has been on a fairly sound basis and has been in such small lots that a steady volume of reorders is likely for several months to come.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed easy yesterday, March 14.00, May 14.25, July 14.55, October 14.85, December 14.97; spot cotton quiet; middling 14.30.

DIVIDENDS

The Standard Oil Company of Kansas has declared an extra dividend of \$3 and regular quarterly dividend of \$5, both payable March 15 to stock of record February 25, the same as declared in previous quarters.

The Delaware & Hudson Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable March 21 to stock of record February 26.

Directors of the Nashua Mills have declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable February 1 to holders of record January 25.

Directors of the Manomet Mills have declared a quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, payable February 1 to holders of record January 25.

The Nonquitt Spinning Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable February 1 to holders of record January 25.

FEDERAL RESERVE
BANK COMPARISON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks in the United States (last 000 omitted) are as follows:

Resources—	Jan. 22, 1921	Jan. 21, 1921
Gold and gold certificates	\$199,869	\$220,230
Gold settlement fund—F.R. Bd.	461,523	421,325
Gold with foreign agencies	2,300	2,300
Total gold held by banks	663,692	643,854
Gold with fed res agts	1,288,450	1,288,450
Gold redemption fund	152,995	164,601
Total gold reserves	2,105,137	2,096,769
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.	213,837	205,462
Total reserves	2,319,974	2,302,231
Bills discounted—		
Secured by U.S. Govt	1,048,768	1,056,117
All other	1,407,707	1,426,912
Total bills bought in open market	2,456,475	2,483,029
Total bills on hand	2,621,523	2,650,979
U.S. Govt bonds	25,819	25,839
U.S. notes	19	19
U.S. certificates of indebtedness	261,452	264,631
Total earning assets	2,908,853	2,941,528
Bank premises	18,228	18,215
Uncol items & other deposits from gross dep	595,096	667,141
5% redemp fund against F.R. Bank notes	12,746	12,680
All other resources	6,830	6,184
Total resources	5,661,727	5,645,979

Capital paid in	100,147	99,962
Surplus	202,035	202,036
Govt dep	52,138	52,003
Due to members—reserve accounts	1,731,823	1,765,225
Deferred avail items	439,302	472,616
Other deposits, including foreign govt credits	24,054	25,204
Total gross deposits	2,238,217	2,294,648
F.R. notes in actual circ	2,090,748	2,115,590
F.R. Bank notes in circ—net liability	202,169	207,355
All other liabilities	28,310	26,678
Total liabilities	5,661,727	5,645,979
Ratio of total res to net dep. & F.R. note liab combined	49.0%	48.5%
Ratio of gold res to F.R. notes in circ actual setting aside 35% against net deposit liabilities	55.5	55.6

CHICAGO MARKETS

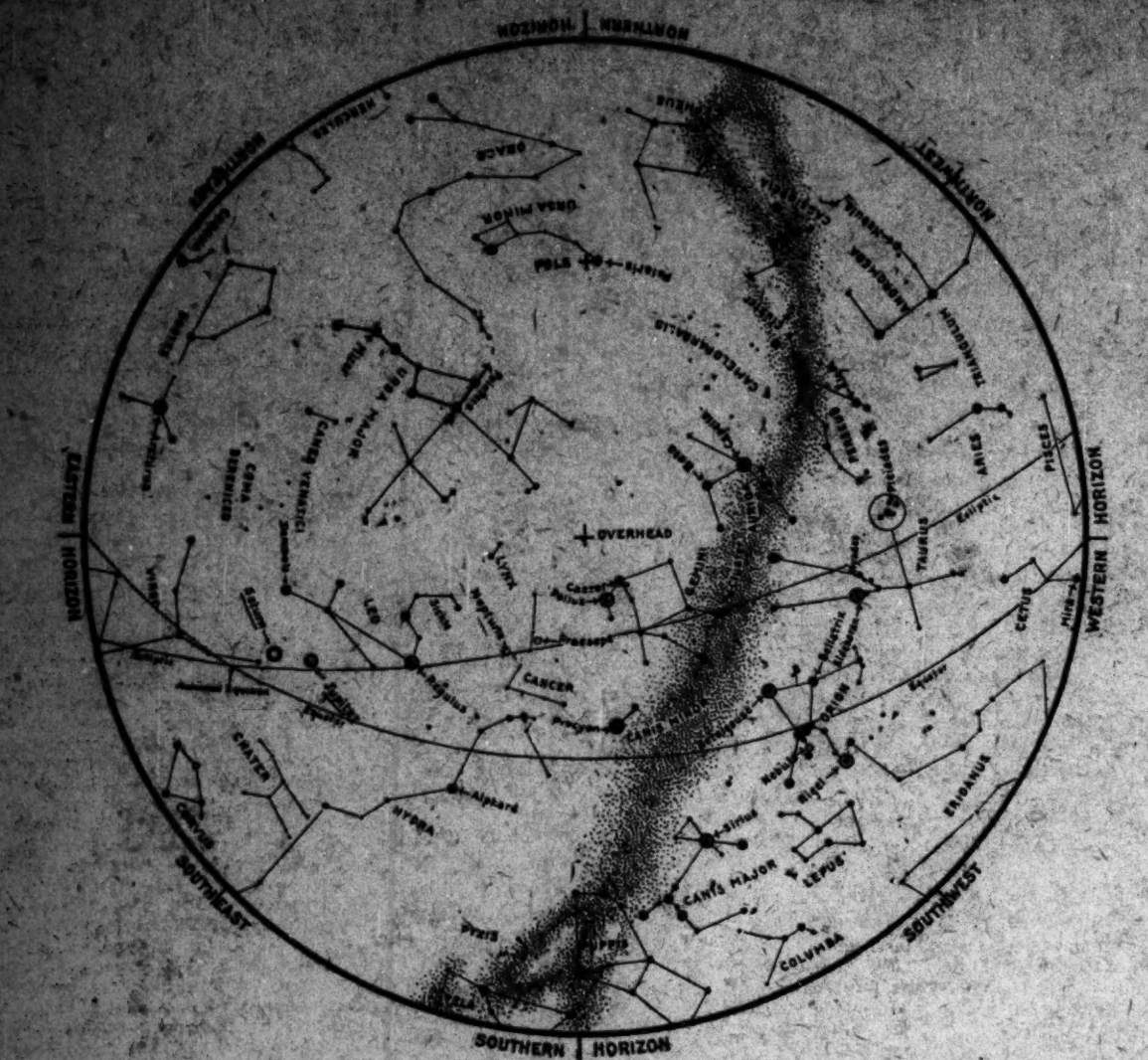
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat prices showed strength at the opening yesterday, but afterward declined and closed several points lower than Saturday. March wheat closed at 1.01½ and May at 1.18. Corn declined with wheat, May closing at 64½ and July at 66½. Hogs and provisions were weak. January pork 23.00, May pork 22.50, January lard 12.25, May lard 13.25, January ribs 11.70.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Monday	Saturday
Sterling	\$2.84½	\$2.85½
France (French)	.0708½	.0720
France (Belgian)	.0744½	.0769
France (Swiss)	.16	.16
Germany	.924½	.9274
Italy	.3382	.3402
German marks	.6137	.6179
Canadian dollar	.89	.892
Argentine pesos	.352	.35625

CHINESE GOLD AT SAN FRANCISCO

NEW YORK, New York.—Gold amounting to \$2,086,000 has arrived at San Francisco from China. Part of this metal was consigned to the American Express Company and the International Banking Corporation. This is the first Chinese gold movement this way for some time.



The February evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on February 1 at 11 p. m., March 7 at 10 p. m., and April 1 at 9 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underlined on the map.

THE NORTHERN SKY FOR FEBRUARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A recent cable announces that the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society has been awarded to Prof. Henry Norris Russell of Princeton. The award was made particularly for his theory of stellar development, which in December received such a remarkable confirmation in the measure made at Mt. Wilson, California, showing the enormous size of the star Betelgeuse.

The accepted order of stellar evolution, previous to Russell's theory, was that the life-history of a star began in a nebula and passed through the spectral classes, B, A, F, G, K, and M, which are simply groups arranged according to color from blue or white to red. Thus, the star at B was hottest and of lowest density, appearing to us as white or bluish white. With radiation of its light and heat, the star became cooler, passing through the various spectral classes to M, which was supposed to mark the period when the stellar spark was about to go out. Hence, a blue star was young; a red star was old.

Professor Russell showed that not all the red stars were old; he showed that some red stars are of gigantic size, which by contracting in volume become hotter and whiter. The process may be continued until the star reaches its maximum temperature, when it becomes as white-hot as stars of Class B. Then it gradually cools off, passing through the color scale back to red again as its light and heat diminish. According to Russell's theory, a star of Class B is not necessarily at the beginning of its visible career, but may be only half-way through. The stellar course of life as now begins with red and ends with red, that is Class M.

Russell showed very clearly the distinction of red stars into two classes, which he called "giant" and "dwarf" stars. To do this, the procedure was to correlate the "absolute" magnitudes of the stars with their color as shown by the spectrum. Knowing the distances of the stars and their brightness in our sky, he calculated how bright they would appear, if they were all placed at the same distance away, say, where it takes light 32 years to reach the earth. The brightness at this distance is called the "absolute" magnitude, and shows the true relative luminosity of the stars. Russell grouped the absolute magnitudes of all the stars whose distances were known, according to color, or spectral classes B to M. He found that they fell into two large groups, one of great brightness, averaging about 100 times as bright as the sun, and varying only slightly in brightness as the color changed; the other of less brightness, which falls off rapidly with increasing redness. The first group are the "giants," the second the "dwarfs." The two groups merge together for white stars, but for red stars the brightness is either great or small. The red stars are either bright or faint, the ratio of brightness being several hundred times.

Now was this striking deduction lacking confirmation, for Dr. W. S. Adams, who employed a purely spectroscopic method of determining absolute brightness, found that out of a large number of stars examined, the red stars fell into two groups, having a gap between them of about six magnitudes or 100 times. Here the "giants" and the "dwarfs" were distinctly separated. For classes of stars not so red, the gap of separation was less. Thus, the existence of red stars of extraordinary brightness was proved beyond

a doubt. But an astronomer likes to prove his point from all angles, and the fact that the size of Betelgeuse, already recognized as a red "giant," has been found to have a diameter in accord with theory, recently noted in this column, is most gratifying to all, and renders more significant the great honor which has come to Professor Russell.

The winter constellations, though farther west than last month, still make a glorious appearance. The great hunter Orion between the Greater Dog and the Bull commands attention almost more than any other constellation. In his upper shoulder is the red star Betelgeuse, of gigantic size, while lower down Rigel shines with a blue-white ray, in contrast to Betelgeuse. The Dog-Star Sirius is brighter than either of these stars. Above it is the Fore-Dog in Canis Minor. Overhead we may see the Twins, and not far away the cluster Praesepe in the Crab, which is called also the Bee-Hive. In the north we have Cassiopeia, Cepheus and Draco. East of the meridian is Hydra attended by Crater and Corvus. Leo followed by Virgo is also in the east and near at hand the beautiful Coma Berenices. Arcturus of Boötes now brings promise of spring.

The planet Mercury will be visible about February 15, when it reaches its greatest eastern elongation from the sun. It may be seen as a first-magnitude star a little southward of the setting sun which it follows about an hour and a half later. In the telescope it will look like the moon at the quarter. Venus is our magnificent evening star and cannot fail to be seen and admired. It is so bright that at night it casts a shadow. During the day it may be seen like a tiny balloon in the blue sky, if we are able to look exactly at the point which it occupies. By noting its position at sunset each evening, we shall be able to see Venus earlier on successive nights until it will be clearly visible while the sun is yet above the horizon. Venus reaches elongation on February 5, when it shows itself like a half moon. After that it becomes a crescent. Mars is still an evening star. Early in January Venus passed near Mars. Note how great a distance now lies between them.

Jupiter and Saturn may be seen in the positions shown on the accompanying map. Although Saturn is much fainter than Jupiter, it now presents an interesting phenomenon in that the plane of its ring-system is turned toward the sun, making the rings nearly invisible. This occurs twice during the planet's revolution in 29½ years around the sun. On February 22 the earth will pass exactly through the plane of the ring-system. At present the unilluminated side of the rings is presented to us. After February 23 the lighted side will be toward us. The earth passed through the plane of the rings last November, and will again do so next August. After this year we must wait until 1997 to observe a similar occurrence. The event now is giving an interesting opportunity for studying certain details in the structure of these marvelous attendants of Saturn. Uranus comes into conjunction with the sun on February 24, and cannot possibly be seen. Neptune is at opposition to the sun on February 1, and is favorably placed for observation by means of a telescope. This planet has a greenish hue, which may help to identify it.

VALUE OF LIVE STOCK LESS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

Value of live stock on farms and ranches in the United States decreased more than \$2,230,000,000 last year. Cattle and sheep decreased in number more than 4 per cent and swine decreased more than 7 per cent.

CONVENTION PLANS OF WOMEN VOTERS

Slogan of the National League for Cleveland Meeting Is "A Delegate From Every Congressional District in Union"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—A delegate from every congressional district in the United States, will be the slogan for the annual convention of the National League of Women Voters to be held in Cleveland, April 11 to 16. Plans for the convention meetings were made here at a conference attended by Mrs. George S. Gellhorn of St. Louis, national vice-chairman; Miss Elizabeth J. Houser, Girard, Ohio, director of the fourth region, and Mrs. Richard E. Edwards, of Peru, Indiana, national treasurer.

Mrs. Gellhorn said one of the policy questions to be considered at the Cleveland convention would be how to make cooperation between the league and the political parties more effective. This, she said, will bring up the question of whether the league will insist on equal participation of women with men in party affairs.

Coming after the close of state legislative sessions throughout the country, the convention reports will summarize work done by the state organizations in this connection. Taking part in the political discussion will be Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, honorary president; Mrs. F. Lewis Slade, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, of New York; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Ohio; Mrs. G. R. Pearing, Boston; Miss Katharine Ludington, Connecticut; Mrs. George Bass, Chicago; Mrs. Solon Jacobs, Birmingham, Alabama; Mrs. Julian Salley, South Carolina, and Judge Florence E. Allen of Cleveland, the first woman in the world to be elected a judge of a court of general jurisdiction. She is judge of the court of common pleas.

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, of Chicago, will preside at a conference on education of laws concerning women, which will include the following issues: Improvement in marriage laws, wife abandonment, civil service and women, mothers' pensions and the wife's share in the family cash surplus. Child welfare will be discussed by Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Texas, chairman of the committee; Mrs. La Rue Brown of Washington, secretary; Mrs. Ida Couch Wood of Chicago, and Miss Julia Latrop of Washington. Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago, chairman of the committee of women in industry, will have as speakers Miss Mary Dreier of New York, Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, and Miss Mary Alexander of Washington.

Dr. Valeria Parker will be in charge of the social hygiene conference and Dr. Rachel Yarros of Chicago, and Miss Sara Dupont of Pennsylvania, will speak. Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley of Boston, chairman of the Americanization committee, will bring out especially the use of visual methods in education of foreign-born citizens.

RUMANIAN MINISTER LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Prince Antonio Bibesco arrived on the Aquitania to take up his duties as Rumanian Minister at Washington. The Prince was accompanied by Princess Bibesco, who was Miss Elizabeth Asquith.

FREE SHOP ASKED IN A FREE COUNTRY

Manufacturers' Association Says the Movement Is Nation-Wide—Church Council Requested to State Its Position Clearly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The National Association of Manufacturers, which announces that it stands for the open shop, asserts that this is no attempt to destroy the unions, but that "the open shop simply prevents the carrying out of restrictive union policies, according to W. Z. Foster, of steel strike fame, by just 1 per cent of the union membership."

The association asks the Federal Council of Churches to make definite its attitude regarding the open-shop and the closed shop, and says that the council's criticisms of the open shop are based upon an insufficient knowledge of the facts. It adds that the nation-wide movement in favor of the open shop is spontaneous and represents a public demand. The association charges that the council recently attacked the open shop movement, and that, although it also denounced as "unfair and inimical," coercion exercised by labor bodies in behalf of the closed shop, "this point was submerged in the attack. It is also held that the secretary of the American Federation of Labor has, in a signed article, asserted that the council is opposed to the practice and theory of the open shop."

The association urges that if this is an erroneous statement, the council correct it, as, unless it does so and vigorously, it must be assumed that it is willing to be counted among those who endorse the closed shop. It adds that it would appear that the council's submerged attack upon closed-shop coercion was included in order to make it possible, when looking for funds from business men, to deny it had endorsed the closed shop. "It is not well for organizations such as the federal council to take a hand in the affairs of industry, unless they announce squarely where they stand," says the association. "It is well enough to denounce abuse and coercion from either side; will the council dare support one side or the other? To condemn the open shop because of an occasional abuse and to neglect the inherent evils of the closed-shop policy is to befool the issue."

The National Association of Manufacturers stands for the open shop—open to both the union and independent worker, without discrimination of any kind. It does not sanction abuse of the open shop principle by employers, but denounces those who, because of individual and isolated instances of such abuse, assume without warrant that the whole open shop movement is hypocritical. "The present movement for the open shop is nation-wide. It is absolutely spontaneous. There is no central authority or directing force of any kind over the more than 500 organizations working for the open shop. It is an American effort to establish a free shop in a free country."

HOTELS EUROPEAN

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Courtesy
Cleanliness
Comfort
Homelike surroundings in the center of New York, at moderate prices.
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Located on Commonwealth Av. joining the famous Fenway Park
European Plan: 300 rooms with bath and en-suite.
The Hotel is especially adapted for receptions, weddings, dances and all public functions.
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DANGER IS SEEN
IN "HYPHENIZATION"National Director of American-
ization for American Legion
Criticizes the "Hyphenated"
Citizen at Boston Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Asserting
that the "hyphenated" American is a
danger to the country and that hyphen-
ization must be suppressed, Henry J.
Ryan, national director of American-
ization for the American Legion, told
the first American Congress held un-
der the auspices of the Massachusetts
department of the legion that "we
must have laws of education and laws
of prevention."

"We must distinguish between free
speech and prostituted speech," said
Mr. Ryan. "We must forbid the preach-
ing or agitating for the forcible over-
throw of this government, and we must
see that these laws are enforced. If
the politicians won't enforce the laws,
then the American Legion will take
the leadership in seeing that such
public officials are removed."

Channing H. Cox, Governor of Mas-
sachusetts, in addressing the congress,
argued that Americanization work
extended to include the native as well
as the alien. "I hope," said the Gov-
ernor, "that not only will we go for-
ward in bringing the aliens into sym-
pathy with the purposes of our gov-
ernment, but to make sure that all
of us come more and more to the
support of our institutions, and that
we recognize all of our fellowmen
and women, whether native or foreign
born, as fellow Americans, as neigh-
bors."

Speaking on "The Status of Immig-
rant Education in Massachusetts To-
day," John J. Mahoney, state director
of Americanization in the Department
of Education, said that "we should
give up our attitude of superiority,
our sacrosanct air toward the new
comers to America, an air that we
alone have and that the Americanism
there is and that we are passing it out
to them. Education is not suffi-
cient. We must show the foreign born
by providing satisfactory industrial
conditions, by a spirit of neighbor-
liness, by making no distinction between
old Americans and new Americans,
by better housing conditions, and by
other fundamental constructive work,
that we really mean what we say."

An interesting feature of the con-
gress was a demonstration of the re-
sults of the instruction given in the
United States Army School at Camp
Detrick, which was made by a squad
of soldiers under the command of Major
Lentz. In explaining the work of the
school, which is one of six similar
schools in the United States, Major
Lentz said that soldiers who have been
totally unable to speak or write En-
glish, are taught the language in the
short period of four months. Each
member of the squad gave a demon-
stration of the training received. Only
one of the squad was native born all
the others representing various na-
tionalities.

"Hyphenism" Protested

Masonic Organization Will Stand Be-
hind President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—That
the more than 3,000,000 Master Masons
throughout the United States will
stand firmly together behind the new
President of the Republic and against
hyphenates and hyphenism was the
prevailing tone of the Masonic meet-
ing of the Subrah Grotto. Speakers
emphasized the point that interference
in the controversy between Great
Britain and Ireland is no concern of
the United States.

"I prophesy," said James E. Batty,
grand master of the Grand Lodge of
Rhode Island, "that on March 4 there
are 3,000,000 Master Masons in this
country who are going to get behind
Warren G. Harding and make every
effort to carry his spirit of American-
ism through, and make him the Presi-
dent that the President of the United
States should be."

"When we think that in this country
the Sinn Féin movement has gone un-
restrained, aided by men in high places,
a direct attempt to stir up trouble
with Great Britain, I am glad to see a
man like Warren Harding, who will
say that we are a friendly nation and
it is none of our business."

DAYLIGHT SAVING
QUERY TO FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Accu-
rate data as to why the farmers op-
pose daylight saving and information
as to how it results in loss or works
a hardship on the agricultural man is
sought by the Farm Bureau in a
questionnaire sent out on the subject.
The query asks the farmer to give a
detailed account of the effect of the
system on business and on the ad-
ministration of the home, compiling
figures on the time said to be lost
and approximating it in terms of dol-
lars if possible. This information it
is hoped, will be such as to convince
that the scheme of daylight saving is
unjust to the farmer or to make the
issue clearer and remove some of the
generalities.

SMITH-TOWNER BILL
SUBJECT OF ATTACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—De-
claring that the Smith-Towner Edu-
cation Bill, now before Congress,
would set up a "far-left" control
over the school system, the Rt. Rev.
William A. Silecky, Roman Catholic
bishop coadjutor of the diocese of

Providence, vigorously attacked the
measure before an audience here, as-
serting that certain provisions of the
bill encroach on the rights of consti-
tutional United States. The measure, he
said, would take the educational con-
trol of the child out of the hands
of the parents and place it in the hands
of the state. Parents who send their children to
parochial schools, Bishop Silecky de-
clared, would have to stand an added
burden. Asserting that the bill is
un-American and would rob Ameri-
cans of their freedom, he declared
that "when the fathers of the Con-
stitution wrote it out they did not
write the control of the schools into
the federal government, and they knew
what they were doing."

PROHIBITION A BIG
AID DURING IDLENESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Prohibi-
tion has been an important factor in
preventing serious distress during the
period of unemployment, according to
Richard K. Conant, Massachusetts
state commissioner of public welfare,
who has issued a statement urging
cities and towns to organize com-
mittees of unemployment for the purpose
of formulating a definite program of
action, the first step in which will be
to provide public work. Such com-
mittees, he said, should also secure the
cooperation of individuals in providing
temporary private work and act as a
clearing house for various relief
agencies.

"The best remedy for unemployment
is employment," said Mr. Conant. "Any
public improvement, such as road
building, excavating, filling, cutting
down trees, which ought to be done
and can be financed, should be under-
taken now." Other factors than pro-
hibition that have tended to postpone a
critical situation, according to Mr.
Conant, are that a great many wage
earners saved money and have been
able to provide at least food and shel-
ter out of their savings and that the
moderate weather conditions have en-
sured a minimum consumption of coal.

BUSINESS SCHOOLS
SAID TO BE GROWING

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Call-
ing attention to the tremendous in-
crease in size of the undergraduate
business schools of the United States
during the past two years, and to the
competition to these schools are
subjecting the older four-year lib-
eral arts course, Wallace Brett Donham,
dean of the Harvard Graduate School
of Business Administration, says in
his annual report that "the future
integrity of the old-fashioned college
course depends to an extent little
realized" upon graduate schools of
business, such as that at Harvard.

Dean Donham stated that the in-
adequate housing of the Harvard Grad-
uate School of Business Administration,
its limited size, and its rapid
growth will probably make it neces-
sary in the near future to limit the
number of students admitted to the
school. "The alternative," he con-
tinued, "would be a reduction in edu-
cational standards. It will be, how-
ever, a source of most serious regret
if the opportunity here given to col-
lege graduates to lessen the difficulties
of the transition from college to busi-
ness must be long denied to any
properly prepared candidates."

EMPLOYERS URGE
OPEN SHOP PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California—The open
shop was strongly advocated by
several speakers before the members of
the Manufacturers and Employers As-
sociation of San Diego at their annual
banquet.

C. A. Fultz, manager of the Mer-
chants and Manufacturers Association
of Los Angeles, characterized the
open shop as an efficient instrument
in handling relations between Capital
and Labor in a satisfactory and just
manner.

"The labor problem," he said, "has
been brought about, to a great extent,
by lack of confidence, lack of initia-
tive, and by unreasoned aid and abet-
ment by radicals, and the only way
we can arrive at a final solution of the
problem and attain proper industrial
relations is through the open shop,
for under that system a man is paid
according to his ability, and is not
subservient to the so-called 'walking
delegate.' When we arrive at the
point where what is good for one is
good for the other, a splendid thing
will have been accomplished."

DRY ENFORCEMENT
IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—En-
forcement of the state prohibition law
in South Dakota showed satisfactory
progress, declares the report of John
C. Shanks, state sheriff, for the last
year ending on June 30, 1920. During
that period in his department 896 ar-
rests were made by special agents of
the department, of whom more than
three-fourths have been convicted and
their fines paid. In 11 other cases
fines were suspended, and in 238
cases no disposition had been made
at the time of the report.

The state department met consid-
erable success in checking the activities
of the illicit runners and makers
of whiskey.

PENNSYLVANIA POST ACCEPTED
NEW YORK, New York—John
Martin Thomas, retiring president of
Middlebury College, Vermont, has ac-
cepted the presidency of Pennsylvania
State College, to begin his duties not
later than July 1.

THEATERS

"John Hawthorne"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—There are
drawbacks to season programs like
that of the Theater Guild, which
obligates its directors to make a fixed
number of productions each year. At
least one of the elected members of the
board of the PRUDENTIAL TRUST COM-
PANY is apparently, he is a tragedy upon all the
rest. This season "John Hawthorne"
is the one. David Liebovitz wrote it.
George M. Cohan might have. For it is
that delightful baroque of melodrama,
"The Tavern," reformed. Mr. Cohan's
situations and lines are meant to be
funny. Those of Mr. Liebovitz are
not. The sophisticated playgoer can
reap almost as many laughs from one
as from the other.

From beginning to end the story
of John Hawthorne, whose affection
for Laura Smart drove him to kill
Henry Smart, is a thing of drab dull-
ness, almost repulsive in spots, and
with a humor that was written as
long-faced seriousness. There is no
saving grace even in the reiteration of
Laura's attempts to rescue John from
atheism. Every one is glad, or should
be, when he leaps over the cliff, be-
cause every one can then go home;
not, however, until after one of those
characteristic little theater curtain
lines, "Get the horses, Joe."

Little theaters, so-called art theaters,
find the going hard, for one rea-
son, because the people in general
will not accept pessimism, disaster,
the meanness of crimes, small and
great, as the only reflections of human
activities. Talk is unimportant, at this
moment, of certain best selling novels
of American life, which presume the
same insistence on the utility of
things to be a mark of great art. What
neither the playwrights, the art
theaters nor the novelists seem to
know is that towns and people are
simply not all bad. The significance
of the good in human activities will
be lost if discarded no longer as
something out of which fine stage art
cannot be fashioned.

Meanwhile, farish players like those
gathered for this "John Hawthorne"
will labor under great burdens; a
playwright of skill like Philip Moeller
will waste his time directing a pro-
duction of a worthless script; and the
spectacle of an audience laughing in
wrong place will disgrace the hal-
lowed precincts of the art theater.

The same theater where, in the
evening, no less an expert dramatist
than Mr. Shaw pulls the strings of his
puppets, Mr. Liebovitz also pulls pup-
pet strings. His framework for them
is probably more correctly built than
Mr. Shaw's "Heartbreak House." But
oh! the difference to the playgoer.

The Neighborhood Playhouse, New
York
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The neigh-
borhood Playhouse, versatile little
manager that it is, harbored John
Galsworthy's "The Mob" every eve-
ning of last week save Saturday and
Sunday, when it turned from politics
and social realism to fantasy. A
Japanese Noh, do they, in dignified
precision, call this playlet translated
by the august pen of Ezra Pound.
The title of this particular Noh is
"Tamura."

A dozen men were seated on the side
of the stage, grouped similarly to a
jury box, making a point of each
with black velvet pointed finger caps.
In the center up-stage were two mari-
onettes who intermittently and respec-
tively beat a tom-tom and whistled
upon a flute. From the right, entered
the first player. He wore a painted
mask and as he glided the tom-tom
reverberated his rhythm, and, although
he used the gestures that would accom-
pany his speech, one of the chorus on
the side did his talking for him. The
second player was introduced and the
two characters conversed in panto-
mime, while their voices came from
the direction of the jury box. The
masks were lifelike and more im-
pressive and mobile than grotesque.

The story had to do with the Waki,
a pilgrim priest, who, while wandering
in front of the Seisu Temple meets the
shade of Tamura in the guise of a boy.
The Waki asks about the temple and is
told how Tamura founded it in honor
of Kwannon, the goddess of mercy. He
is struck by the beauty of the boy and
asks his name. The boy replies mysti-
cally and goes away into the temple.
The priest prays all night under the
cherry blossoms, and as a reward for
his devotion Tamura reappears as a
warrior. He describes his service to
the emperor in driving out evil appar-
itions and bringing peace. The play
ends in a prayer of thanksgiving to
Kwannon.

It is all quaint and imaginative;
intrinsic qualities of the theater, where
what is decorative should have first
place. Michio Ito was both the boy
and the warrior, his supple body being
an excellent instrument of interpreta-
tion.

The last two-thirds of the pro-
gram divulged a delectable ballet in
a toy shop. The Queen of Hearts, the
King of Spades, the Queen of Clubs
and the King of Diamonds are wound
up and do a futuristic dance for the
families of the Dutch merchant and
American tourist who come to buy.
The Tarantella quartet, dexter as in
Spanish terpsichore, jerkily tap their
ambourines and snap their castanets,
also to no effect. Nor are the French
doll and Polichinelle as satisfactory
as the Café Chantant dolls, who im-
mediately arouse enthusiasm. The
merchant and the tourist each grab
one, give the shopkeeper a deposit and
promise to call for their toys the next
day. The shelves are placed in order,
and the shopkeeper, his wife, and boy,
retire for the night.

There is no reason, however, in the
little blue hearts of the Café Chan-
tant couple. Puppets they are, dan-
cers, but with it all, sweethearts.
Sold! Separated! They put their
chins around each other and shed
plaintive tears of sadness. The

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NOTICES
PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY
On September 10, 1920, the Commissioner of
the Prudential Trust Company, of New Jersey,
has been authorized to liquidate the assets
of the PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY, of
New Jersey, and to distribute the same
to the holders of the PRUDENTIAL TRUST
COMPANY'S STOCK, of New Jersey, in
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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

THE THEATER IN GERMANY

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

BERLIN, Germany.—In some respects the German theater has not been much changed by the war and its after effects, but in others there is a marked difference. The character of the audiences has altered according to the vicissitudes of material fortune; among the middle classes, and a deterioration of tone in some of the theaters can be traced to this cause. The new rich, whose way of life is watched with interest by the finer elements of the nation, do not show any more attractive side in their search for pleasure than in their vulgar display of extravagance. Consequently there has been a period of degradation in the world of the theater, but it has only touched part of it, and already a healthy reaction has set in. Berlin has been affected more than the other capitals and great provincial cities, where the cosmopolitan taste of former years still holds sway.

In a recent visit to several of these cities the writer found that familiar plays by foreign authors were being performed, with Shakespeare and Bernard Shaw maintaining ascendancy. Munich playgoers were excited over the first German performance of Shaw's new comedy, "Heartbreak House," at the Residenz Theater, and the program magazine of the Nation Theater contained eulogistic articles on the author's dramatic writing.

This year has produced many new plays in Germany by native authors, but it was hard to hear of one which had roused the admiration of English or American friends. Some of them deal with unusual subjects and the majority of those which are not vulgar are dull. The last seem to reflect the inertia which has fallen upon the intellectuals of Germany. They are struggling against hunger and the collapse of the economic foundations which supported them formerly, and the genius which thrives on penury and trial has not yet appeared.

At the great Circus Theater, from the directorship of which Reinert recently resigned, the writer witnessed a performance of "Europa," by George Kaiser. The theme is the luring of Europe into the abyss of war. One could easily see how a play of majestic symbolism might have been woven round the idea in this theater, with its stage projecting far into the auditorium and its lighting devices which are capable of producing wonderful illusions of space, distance, and color on the stage proper. In reality the play regarded either from the symbolic or the spectacular point of view, came very near to buffoonery, including a pageant of primitive savagery which ostensibly aimed at depicting the madness of strife.

The management of the Circus Theater has ideals, however, and it was pleasant to learn that "Everyman" was to be staged, and that an ambitious production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was being prepared. It was interesting to find in the realm of lighter entertainment that a pleasantly humorous operetta, "Das Hollandweibchen," by Leo Stein and Bela Jenbach, was attracting large audiences in Berlin. The plot has all the inconsequence of English musical comedy, and the music of Emerich Kalman, while fresh and original in places, is on the whole reminiscent of the lilting melodies of the dixie period before the era of revue. Clara Dux, Berlin's famous operatic singer, has broken away from the opera for some reason or other. During a delay in completing the arrangements for a visit to America she was appearing in the principal part of this operetta. Her glorious singing adorned the performance, but nevertheless one had a sense of the misuse of great talent.

One felt the same also about the appearance of Alexander Moissi, Berlin's great classical actor, in "Europa." As in Moscow, Petrograd and Vienna, so in Germany, opera has continued, and in Germany it has survived with undimmed glory the devastating effect of the war common to these three empires. The period of trial has not produced any new world-stirring compositions, but the old works are being performed in Berlin, Dresden, and Munich, and less conspicuously in the other cities, with all the devoted spirit of happier days. Whether it be Chailapine in Russia or the groups of brilliant singers and actors in the German capitals, the raging controversies of war leave the theater unmoved, and comparatively free to waste its spells of international amity by the appeal to the common language of beauty and music.

In staging and lighting the old traditions continue. A more complete sense of illusion than that experienced during a performance of Lohengrin at Berlin could not be imagined, and at Munich the presentation of the wonderful Nuremberg scene in "Die Meistersinger"—a vivacious and gayly colored throng of citizens at the tournament of song in the meadows, with the medieval city in the background—was as near to actual life as one could imagine, anything on the stage could be. Every member of the great chorus entered into the spirit of the thing with the seat of personal enjoyment. The poverty of members of the orchestra and stage hands in minor parts has not impaired the quality of their art in the slightest degree. The whole range of familiar opera is covered in the programs, but Wagner maintains his predominance, and performances of the longer works, including those in the Ring, are frequently given.

There has been no such sweeping change in the audiences of Germany as those in Russia. The well-to-do music lovers, who assemble at Munich and Dresden for the season as in the old days, largely predominate. The middle classes, to whom formerly

opera was one of the most precious things in their cultural life, now find the pleasure receding further and further beyond their reach. One sees them no longer in the stalls and balconies, but perched away high up under the roof, or packed in the cheaper standing places.

As one listened to "Parasit" at Dresden, and "Die Meistersinger" at Munich, one felt that the appeal of this language of beauty which knows no national barriers, must renew before long the pilgrimages to these centers of musical culture.

man with a certain prestige, no matter of what kind, and a man who has lost his prestige, is emphasized. Mr. Battaille is merely satirical about the folly of the multitude. His Don Juan is left demanding whether he owes his reputation, an unpleasant reputation, perhaps, but still a reputation, to sheer hazard, to the whim of public opinion, to the tendency of the world to magnify qualities and to put ordinary men on pedestals.

Certainly here is a clever if curious piece. But the audiences are extremely puzzled. Nevertheless it is a



First act setting of Shaw's "Heartbreak House" as produced by the Theater Guild of New York

NEW COMEDY BY BATAILLE IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—"L'Homme à la Rose," by Henry Battaille, regarded by many people as the foremost dramatic author in France, is certainly full of an exquisite poetry, penetration, and a cleverness in diction and construction, that are beyond question. It stands out from the mass of rather poor new plays lately produced in France. The subject may not be regarded as quite happy, but the treatment of it is altogether artistic.

Mr. Battaille has joined the army of those who have dealt in one form or another with the legend of Don Juan. But the Don Juan of Mr. Battaille is a Don Juan with a difference. He is not the irresistible conqueror of feminine hearts; he is a Don Juan who finds that he has been living on his past reputation, and who is disillusioned when he discovers that Don Juan as himself, without the glamour that had surrounded his name, is nothing, is less than nothing.

The central idea of the play has been expressed by Mr. Battaille himself. Don Juan, after having "promenaded his nonchalance" in the arid kingdom ascribed to him by legend, suddenly discovers his conscience and "submits himself to the humble life of the world, to the rhythm of the universe." Humanity is declared to be an indefatigable creator of chimeras. Don Juan is himself a chimera. We all embellish our lives with the memory of what we have done and even trivial and ordinary events are magnified by our vanity. These personal illusions sometimes become collective illusions. The whole world conspires to consecrate the imaginary titles that a man attributes to himself. A hero is created out of a commonplace person. Whether Don Juan is now really an idol for anybody or not, it is the deliberate intention of Mr. Battaille to prick the bubble of his pretensions and in so doing to prick the bubble of the pretensions of so many persons who have been blown up by history or by the present-day caprices of the crowd. It will be seen that Mr. Battaille, according to his own account, means to be, above all, philosophical, but that does not prevent him from painting a warmly colored seventeenth century Spain.

The story of Mr. Battaille begins with the general belief that Don Juan has ended his life. Don Juan for Seville no longer exists. As a fact Don Juan has helped to foster this belief, but he is confounded when he finds himself unrecognized. All his old acquaintances have quickly forgotten him and when he wishes once more to play the traditional part of Don Juan he is simply repulsed. It is a mere mirage of Don Juan, a fantastic legend which persists, while the real Don Juan, without prestige, is humiliated at every turn.

It is especially to be noted how in all the dramatic work which has any claims to seriousness in France at this moment, the allegoric character is emphasized. Doubtless there are plenty of theater-goers who take the play of Mr. Battaille purely as a well-told, amusing story, but the author everywhere in the play has taken special pains to point out his philosophic purpose. The fictitious nature of popular conceptions is contrasted with the reality. The difference between a

success from the booking office viewpoint. Is it not a piece by Henry Battaille, who is a la mode, and is it not therefore necessary to see it? It is rather a comic reflection that there must be at the Théâtre de Paris every night a large number of people who are there merely because Mr. Battaille is the author, and who do not comprehend the poetry and the philosophy of this strange work which probably borrows them.

"JACK AND THE BEANSTALK" AGAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Jack and the Beanstalk," preceded by original dances: The Margaret Morris Theater, Chelsea, London. The cast: Jack.....Elliott Anderson; The Giant.....Irene Kensington; Farmer Goodenough.....Phoebe Gaye; Princess Marigold.....Joy Blew; Fairy Fuchsia.....Nancy Nichols; Twinkle.....Freda Geyer; Rumfolt.....Emily Burrows; Pickle.....Doris Shulver; Pudding Gabbit.....Mary Jones; Odds Bodkins.....Eddie Jinks; Ticktoke.....Peggy Bowen; Giant Grabbal.....J. C. Murray; Dame Grabbal.....Colin Bailie; The Pardon.....Joan Jukes.

LONDON, England.—In a small, whitewashed room, where only about 100 persons can find seats, the girls of Miss Margaret Morris' famous school have been giving their annual entertainment. And a delightful entertainment it is. First comes a selection of dances, which have been arranged, and the costumes designed for them, by the young dancers themselves. Two of these are pantomimic comedy, with puppet-like gestures, in which Russian influence is clearly visible; as it is in the brightly colored dresses of unexpected design. "I like the way they're dressed, don't you?" said one very small member of the audience.

Most pleasing of all, however, is the "Aurum" (presumably an anagram for marionette) which has been arranged by Miss Elizabeth Almsworth, the principal dancer in it, to the music of Borodine. It is a formal pattern dance of real beauty. As for "Jack and the Beanstalk," nothing jollier could be imagined. Written by Mrs. Bright Morris, it is produced by Miss Margaret Morris, who has also designed the effective costumes and scenery. Here also, arranged by Miss Lois Hutton, there is graceful dancing by Miss Nancy Nichols, who is lightness itself as the Fairy Fuchsia, and by Miss Joy Blew, exquisite as the little Princess Marigold; quaint dancing by the fairy's six elfin boys, and a charming ensemble at the end.

The play is acted with delicious freshness and sincerity. There is nothing here of the atmosphere of the theater. One feels that one is watching children playing, for their own amusement, a delightful game. Not that the acting is amateurish; Miss Morris trains her pupils seriously in the histrionic arts, and these are her picked pupils. All of them are adequate to their parts. Miss Irene Kensington plays Jack's mother with a finely developed sense of comedy, and if the stage is to be her career, she will certainly be heard more of. Miss Elizabeth Almsworth, too, manages to be a boyish and natural in the part of Jack.

with so many "props" that the setting vies with the play for the attention of the audience. It seems almost as if the followers of this school assume that if the heroine ever played tennis, a tennis racket is a desirable adjunct to every scene in which she appears. The class at the other extreme is made up of those artists who are so obsessed with the idea of simplicity that anything more than a neutral background, and perhaps a table and chair, seems to them mere ostentation. Between these limits stand the works of the best scenic artists of the theater, those men whose stage settings seem an integral part of their plays. Perhaps the work of these men is not so vividly remembered as that of the extremists, but during the performance of a play, at least, it is more appreciated.

Prominent among these artists is Lee Simonson, art director of the Theater Guild, whose work has been familiar to discerning playgoers for several seasons. "Scenery has been thought of too much as background," Mr. Simonson remarked one afternoon in his studio to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "There has been a pretty general misconception of the scenic artist's job. His task is not to create a background, but to organize pictorial surroundings. The best modern portrait painting does not outline faces with shoe blacking; why should a scenic artist be expected to do practically the same thing? Scenery is not background, not something the players move against. It is something they move within. Scenery should go around, not behind a play. Scenery is much less like painting than like architecture and sculpture. Scenery is, in fact, a temporary sort of architecture.

"I have been infuriated by this attitude of background," Mr. Simonson reiterated when he was addressing the Drama League at one of these stagecraft lectures. "Would a scene back there give the mood the playwright wanted?" and he pointed to the back of the Garrick Theater stage. "Shaw is one of the few dramatists with an ability to envision what he wants," Mr. Simonson remarked in the course of this same lecture. "He imagines his action with an idea of the room it is in, thus minimizing the scenic artist's work. He also runs less chance of having the symbolic quality of his play bungled by the designer.

"I started the ship design for the first act setting of 'Heartbreak House' as a hopeless landlubber. And a view of the inside of an eighteenth century boat could not be found in any library. That is the adventurous side of stage settings. Most productions open in about four weeks, and in that time the scenic artist may have to learn about eighteenth century poop cabins, medieval churches, and Russian stoves. The obvious course would be to consult an expert. But experts on such matters as these are hard to find. They rarely appear until a few nights after the play has opened. When the Theater Guild produced 'The Power of Darkness,' for instance, we searched frantically for some one who could tell us what sort of a uniform a Russian rural police officer wore. Finally we gave up, and dressed him in what seemed to us a likely uniform. Not until a week after the opening did a man appear who

really knew. And as it happened the real uniform was much more picturesque and striking than the one we had used."

But such hazards, such problems in reality are not the main fasciae that Mr. Simonson faces. "Scenes are not to be done so that people will say, 'My, how like stone that is,' but merely so that people will not notice that it is not stone." And as Mr. Simonson further explained, "If a scene is supposed to represent a real room, let it be a real room. If it is supposed to represent a dream room—well, there

such loving care and sympathy that his play deserves more than toleration—it deserves chunks aloft. It helps to appreciate the work of another man. It is the final drama of the musician's life that is shown.

Although the last act is somber in conception it is crowned by the apparition of the nine symphonies. Here are the faithful companions of the solitude of the master. Their voices are heard by him when other voices are still. The work of Mr. Fauchois is comparatively simple, avoiding the merely anecdotal, avoiding complicating developments, and is written in not unworthy verse.

Mr. Wontner is in his element when playing a character with the lighting instinct, a type that will succeed in spite of odds. There is about him that quiet confidence of success which goes so far in bringing about success. His is not the self-centered fidgety type of genius, but the steady assurance of power which can afford to wait for its chance and fills in the intervening years with work and study. So little given is he to self-assertion that many people were surprised when he suddenly went into management, for he had not talked of his plans beforehand. But no one has been surprised at his immediate success. He has all the qualities that make for it.

A Londoner by birth, Arthur Wontner made his first appearance at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, on April 18, 1897, as Sir Thomas Tenby in an adaptation of Marie Corelli's novel, "The Sorrows of Satan." Then he joined the historic company run by Sarah Thorne at Margate, where so many successful actors have been trained. Here he played more than 40 parts, in Shakespearean plays, and having by now acquired good grounding in his art, he went on tour with Louis Calvert as Poles in "Henry IV," Part I. His Shakespearean repertoire was both fairly extensive and after several years spent in playing roles in Australia and London, he found himself taking part in Sir Herbert Tree's Shakespearean festival at His Majesty's in 1910, playing the parts of Bassanio in "The Merchant of Venice" and Laertes in "Hamlet." In 1912 he played Orestes in "Twelfth Night" at the Savoy, and his admirers hope that he will add to his Shakespearean laurels, now he is in management, by essaying the part of Hamlet, for both by appearance and temperament he seems ideally suited to the character.

BEETHOVEN PLAY REVIVED IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Whether the revival of "Beethoven," the piece of René Fauchois at the Theatre des Champs-Elysées, should be chiefly regarded as a musical or a dramatic event may well be matter for dispute. The fact is that the two arts which have long been united show a tendency more and more pronounced on the modern stage to be blended. It would be hard to say whether more importance should be given in this production to the playing in the sense of acting or to the playing in the sense of orchestral effects. Probably without music of the master the piece would fall flat and perhaps the piece enables us to admire still more the genius of its subject who provides these fine harmonies. Beethoven is the real author of "Beethoven." Mr. Fauchois must be given his part of praise as the introducer of Beethoven—who, however, hardly needs an introducer.

It is especially between the acts—usually spent in promenading in the foyer or in conversations in the loges in intensest interest. There is a good orchestra directed by Peter Monter and the program which he has prepared, though familiar is admirable. The overtures of "Leonore" and of "Coriolanus," fragments of "Egmont," parts of the second, the fifth, and the ninth symphonies, are played. Perhaps the best part of the production is the really magnificent playing of the "Appassionata" by Lucy Ciffaret. She is a pianist of the first rank. On the whole her playing alone makes of the performance a musical rather than a dramatic event.

The play itself, which has been allowed to slumber so long that it may be regarded by present-day theatergoers as practically a new work, is written with sincerity and profound respect and does not shock by placing upon the boards a man who would be better left in the realms of imagination. Mr. Fauchois, who himself takes up the principal role, is a trifle too realistic. But if lyricism is lacking there is, nevertheless, a certain grandeur in his conception. Generally speaking it is a mistake to attempt to realize those supermen and superwomen who have become almost legendary. Time has added its touches and embellished them with a glory which should not be lightly destroyed. The little habits, the trivial anecdotes, serve rather to falsify than to paint a character such as that of Beethoven. The atmosphere which surrounds them cannot easily be created. Only a supreme artist should dare to lay hands on a real personage. Why, even the illustration of certain fictitious characters, which have been made known to us in books, is a difficult and unsatisfactory task.

In spite of these reflections it should be said that Mr. Fauchois displays

such loving care and sympathy that his play deserves more than toleration—it deserves chunks aloft. It helps to appreciate the work of another man. It is the final drama of the musician's life that is shown.

Although the last act is somber in conception it is crowned by the apparition of the nine symphonies. Here are the faithful companions of the solitude of the master. Their voices are heard by him when other voices are still. The work of Mr. Fauchois is comparatively simple, avoiding the merely anecdotal, avoiding complicating developments, and is written in not unworthy verse.

ARTHUR WONTNER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—London's newest actor-manager is Arthur Wontner, whose work as a leading man has been winning praise from public and critics for years. From the first, Arthur Wontner has associated himself with the finer type of play, and his quiet style, with its intellectuality and reserved force has that quality which lends itself to the interpretation of the more refined school of comedy. Tall, dark, thin, even ascetic in appearance, Arthur Wontner is some ways reminiscent of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, though there is about him that connotes the open air. His voice is a warm baritone.

Mr. Wontner is in his element when playing a character with the lighting instinct, a type that will succeed in spite of odds. There is about him that quiet confidence of success which goes so far in bringing about success. His is not the self-centered fidgety type of genius, but the steady assurance of power which can afford to wait for its chance and fills in the intervening years with work and study. So little given is he to self-assertion that many people were surprised when he suddenly went into management, for he had not talked of his plans beforehand. But no one has been surprised at his immediate success. He has all the qualities that make for it.

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Wontner's interpretation of the Prince would be of particular interest, for he has a habit of bringing a steady common sense to bear upon his work which does not leave much matter for controversy. It is a fact none the less indisputable because greatly to be regretted that many a reputation on the stage has been made by reason of certain eccentricities which have lent themselves to comedy and therefore to a refinement. So far from this being the case, Arthur Wontner, he shows in his private life as well as in his work, a simplicity which betrays no consciousness of the fact that his professional status makes him an object of curiosity. Some actors go out of their way to be modest. Wontner does not. He merely seems delightfully unaware that his work is anything but a matter of course.

He is very quiet. Even on the stage he seems to be making very little noise. When playing a big scene, it is concentration, not violence, that makes the power of his work. Whatever he does, he is always in earnest about it. He has a nice sense of humor; but he sets his humorous effect by being in earnest; and when he plays a love scene there is about him a making that same serious determination. He made an extraordinary hit as the King in Rudolf Besier's "Kings and Queens" at the St. James' Theater, London, in 1915. His audience, used to the florid wooing of Lewis Waller, or the debonaire "take-it-for-granted" conquering suit of Gerald du Maurier, were unprepared for an actor who poured out a confession of feeling in a steady stream of words, lacking all the arts and graces of studied oratory, and for that very reason more convincing. All preconceived ideas of the conventional lover of the stage went to the winds. This was the speech of human life. When he followed this success with his Robert Strickland in "On Trial," Arthur Wontner's reputation was made, and London knew she had a leading man who, whatever he played, would always play with conviction.

It was about this time that the desire seized this young actor to go into management and put on plays worth doing. To help himself to this object, he took a characteristic means—he accepted work that was not really to his taste, and played for the time as leading man in musical comedy. With the money that he thus made, he began to form the nucleus of the capital which he hoped would bring about his wish, and when theater roms began to fail, he seized his chance and started in management with a new comedy by that popular young writer, A. A. Milne.

It was about this time that the desire seized this young actor to go into management and put on plays worth doing. To help himself to this object, he took a characteristic means—he accepted work that was not really to his taste, and played for the time as leading man in musical comedy. With the money that he thus made, he began to form the nucleus of the capital which he hoped would bring about his wish, and when theater roms began to fail, he seized his chance and started in management with a new comedy by that popular young writer, A. A. Milne.

"The Romantic Age" was not over- well noticed by the London critics, as the plot is thin, even for A. A. Milne, but steady purpose has won another victory for Arthur Wontner, and in spite of the flimsy story, the play is making its way. It has lately been transferred to the Playhouse, and seems likely to stay there, Miss Gladys Cooper, to whom the Playhouse by rights belongs, having yielded to its obstinate success and altered her own plans in its favor.

It does not seem as if another play would be wanted for some time, yet Arthur Wontner has been acquiring several of considerable interest, one by George Paston, "Gold Fields," lately tried at a special matinee, and another which should prove a more usual type, a costume drama of Italy of the fourteenth century, the story of which is already known in America in novel form. As a matter of fact the play was written before the novel, and has the same title, "The Duchess of Stoma." Its author, Ernest Goodwin, who has been hailed in literary circles as a second Victor Hugo, is a well-known black and white artist, and when his play is ultimately produced, will probably design his own scenery. The period of this play is one that should suit with Arthur Wontner's genius well. He is one of the few men who can carry early Italian dress without self-consciousness. His dark face fits him for romantic drama, and his quiet concentration should lift it from mere story-telling to a page of history.

MISS LOLA FISHER ON REPOSE IN ACTING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"One of the ironies of attaining to some slight success in the acting of high comedy is the failure of many persons to note that the actor has done anything at all out of the ordinary. In fact, it would almost seem that the closer one comes to projecting a lifelike illusion across the footlights the less inclination there is, among those who do not understand the nature of the actor's problem, to give the player credit for getting the effect of naturalness." Miss Lola Fisher was talking with a visitor recently after a matinee of "Honors Are Even," in which she is appearing with William Courtenay at the Park Square Theater. Miss Fisher said she felt at once complimented and taken aback when told that her work is altogether natural, the acknowledgment being followed by the remark, "But of course all you have to do is to be just yourself."

"Only people of the theater, after all, know how difficult it is to appear natural in a play, to make the audience think of you not as an actor but as a character in a story. Only those who have tried, year after year, in part after part, know how difficult it is to achieve repose, the stage, and how thoroughly one must keep in the character in order to maintain that repose throughout a performance. For only when the player is in a state of what may be called poised repose is he able to express each shade of thought and emotion of his own part and to respond to every turn of thought and emotion expressed by the other personages in the play."

Miss Fisher said that this response with her was purely instinctive. The state of poised repose having been attained in a particular part, it remained simply to think within the character during the performance. The "timing" of speeches and stage business would take care of itself, adjusting itself to a large or small theater by the simple process of keeping in step with the correspondingly quicker or slower response of the audience.

"Of course, it is impossible to get this effect of self-expression in a play that is put on by a stage director who insists upon dictating the player's every word and move. Haven't you seen performances in which it seemed as if one man were acting all the parts, so much did the players resemble each other in the way they walked and talked? I've been in such performances. But it would seem plain that an actor to be worthy of the name should be expected to give individual expression to the character in hand. Otherwise, where is there any illusion of lifelikeness?"

"Mr. Megrue is a believer in this individuality of expression. He recognizes the actor as his collaborator, who speaks not only the written lines but who conveys clearly to the audience the subtleties that lie in that half of the play that the sensitive dramatist does not write. Take such a speech as Belinda's in the last act when her old nurse starts to reproach her. Belinda is not required in so many words by Mr. Megrue to say 'Hannah, how dare you; keep your place! Therefore Belinda is able to say all that and much else beside in a mixture of vexation and love in the slides that give color to her simple, silencing reply: 'Hannah, Hannah!'"

Miss Fisher then referred to the three proposed scenes with which the comedy opens and remarked that Mr. Megrue had been working with the players to secure in each of these scenes an individual mood. She was pleased to learn that as performed these scenes do have definitely each its own flavor, as seen by the audience, and went on to explain that one thing that surely contributed strongly to the attainment of that effect was the author's reticences in the wording of the part. "You know," Miss Fisher said, "in life we seldom say precisely all that we mean. There are always little reservations of humor, or shyness, or mischievousness, or gentle pride. Mr. Megrue, in writing the rôle of Belinda, has left these little reservations in the unwritten part of his play. It is a delight to convey to the audience Belinda's unspoken thoughts and impulses for it is in her silences that she is most frank."

THE HOME FORUM

The View From the Matterhorn

We returned to the southern end of the ridge to build a cairn, and then paid homage to the view. The day was one of those superlatively calm and clear ones. . . . The atmosphere was perfectly still, and free from all clouds or vapors. Mountains fifty—nay a hundred—miles off, looked sharp and new. All their details—ridges and crags, snow and glaciers—stood out with faultless definition. Pleasant thoughts of happy days in bygone years came up unbidden, as we recognized the old, familiar forms. All were revealed—not one of the principal peaks of the Alps was hidden. I see them clearly now—the great inner circles of giants, backed by the ranges, chains and massifs. First came the Dent Blanche, hoary and grand; the Gabelhorn and pointed Rothhorn; and then the peerless Weisshorn; the towering Mischabelhorn, flanked by the Allalshorn, Strahlhorn, and Rimpfischhorn; then Monte Rosa—with its many spires—the Lyskama and the Breithorn. Behind were the Bernese Oberland groups; the Diablerets and the Ortler. Towards the south we looked down to Chivasso on the plain of Piedmont, and far beyond, The Viso—one hundred miles away—seemed close upon us; the Maritime Alps—one hundred and thirty miles distant—were free from haze. Then came my first love—the Pelvoux; the Ecrins and the Meije; the clusters of the Grapins; and lastly, in the west, gorgeous in the full sunlight, rose the monarch of all—Mont Blanc. Ten thousand feet beneath us were the green fields of Zermatt, dotted with chalets, from which blue smoke rose lazily. Eight thousand feet below, on the other side, were the pastures of Briel. There were forests black and gloomy, and meadows bright and lively; bounding waterfalls and tranquil lakes; fertile lands and savage wastes; sunny plains and frigid plateaus. There were the most rugged forms, and the most graceful outlines—bold, perpendicular cliffs, and gentle, undulating slopes; rocky mountains and snowy mountains, sombre and solemn, or glittering and white, with walls—turrets—pinnacles—pyramids—domes—cones—and spires! There was every combination that the world can give, and every contrast that the heart could desire.

We remained on the summit for one hour.

"One crowded hour of glorious life." It passed away too quickly, and we began to prepare for the descent.—Edward Whymper, in "Scrambles Amongst the Alps in the Years 1860-68."

Cause Is God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
It is not uncommon, in these days of independent thinking, to meet a man or woman who says frankly that he does not believe in God, and therefore, neither Christian Science nor any other religion could mean anything to him. The Christian Scientist recognizes this attitude of mind as quite honest, but sees that it is due to the many superstitious and conflicting ideas of God that have been taught in the churches and in the schools. But the theology of Christian Science is very different from that of the older schools, and first of all, in that it bases its entire argument about Deity on the simple statement that God is the only cause and creator, or, what means the same thing, that all real cause is God. All phenomena appear at the standpoint of effect. That is to say, there is a reason or a cause for everything that really exists, and this cause is what we mean in Christian Science when we say "God."

We may have many widely different opinions as to the nature of cause, or God, but no one who believes in cause can help believing in some kind of a God, for cause is God. And Christian Science is simply an earnest, persistent study to understand the nature of cause, or God, for we have discerned and proved that to understand cause is to understand life; is to have dominion in the affairs of life, and, as Christ Jesus, that Master in the understanding of God, said, "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

The honest doubter might easily assent to this point of view, and, with the understanding that cause is God, might readily agree that he could not deny the fact of God. But he might say that he knew nothing about God and could know nothing definite about Him, and that any so-called science of God is so indefinite and intangible that it does not appeal to anyone of intelligence or with practical common sense. But this again would be a misapprehension of the teachings of Christian Science, or the Science of God. Christian Science claims that every thinking person not only knows that there is God, but knows a great deal that is definite and practical about God, if he would only recognize it. In the first place, to know that God is cause is to know something very definite and practical. One of the words Christian Science uses to define God, is "Principle." This means, primarily, cause. On page 331 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, the textbook of Christian Science, we find the statement, "God is individual, incorporeal. He is divine Principle, Love, the universal cause, the only creator, and there is no other self-existence." To know this is to have a practical working basis for a further knowledge of Him. But we know, also, that God is Mind, Spirit, Intelligence. Human thought recognizes two and only two classes of existence, mind and matter. Everything we know must be either mental or material. Whatever matter is, or appears to be, it does not claim to be cause, but always effect. It is phenomena, never anything else. Then if cause or God is not matter nor in matter, it must be mental. That is to say that God must be, in His nature or character, wholly Mind or Intelligence; and we have one more simple, definite thing that we know about God. The Founder of Christian Science and the author of its textbook, says over and over again of God, that He is Mind.

Once more, we know that if God, or cause, is Mind or Intelligence, He must be wholly good. This appears as a self-evident fact. Intelligence is never evil. Evil is always ignorance, or the absence of intelligence. When we speak, as we sometimes do, of an evil mind, we are misapplying words, using a contradiction of terms. What seems to be evil mind or intelligence is merely a more subtle manifestation of ignorance, the absence of intelligence. Evil is always destructive; intelligence alone is constructive, good. There is no such thing as an evil good, an ignorant intelligence or an evil intelligence. Mind or Intelligence must be wholly good or it would not be Mind, God, or cause, who is Mind, must be wholly good, or He would not be God, would not be Mind.

We now have three definite, practical things that we know about God, that He is Principle, or cause; that He is Mind, or Intelligence; and that He is good, or what is equivalent, Love. To know these three things surely is to know something of Science, and so far as this is the knowledge or Science of God that Christ Jesus had, it is Christian Science.

Science is eminently practical, as Christian Science has abundantly proved. It touches the center and circumference of human experience and gives mankind freedom and dominion. It was this Science, or Truth, as understood by Jesus of Nazareth, that enabled him to do all of his wonderful works, and it is the same Christian Science that heals the sick and redeems mankind today, even as it did two thousand years ago. There is no limit to the power of a true knowledge of God, for the good of humanity. On page 340 of Science and Health we find this wonderful and oft-repeated statement, the truth of which Christian Science is proving every day: "One Infinite God, good, unites men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself'; annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry; whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man; and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

Ruins of an Aztec Palace

"The ruins are twenty miles from the village of the Pinos, a branch of the Pueblo Indians, and only twelve miles from the town of Florence on the Southern Pacific Railroad," writes Susan E. Wallace concerning the palace of Montezuma, the last Aztec emperor of Mexico, who reigned in the sixteenth century. "The wagon road runs along the Gila Valley, a level bottom of varying width with abrupt scarped banks of earth. The plain is of a pale gray color, with a low mossy grass, its monotony being relieved by groves of mesquite, a species of acacia resembling our locust, but with foliage more delicate and almost shadeless."

"The shifting outlines of the Tucson Mountains, never five minutes the same, are drawn in perfect relief against a sky of unrivaled brilliance; the purest sapphire, free from every taint of mist, fog, or vapor. The exquisite fineness of the atmosphere shows clearly the high and rugged peaks of the Sierra Catalina; and one picture-like summit, called Picacho, overlooks the chain of hills below through a veil of dying blue. Close to the river's brink the willow tresses its branches in the eternal west wind, lightly as a lady's plume, and bears a profusion of lilac flowers rarely beautiful. On the sterile mesa appears the suwarow (Cereus Giganteus) of a peculiar and fantastic shape, and a wild verberna repeats the shade of the far-off hill purples."

"Nearer the city of silence, immense quantities of broken pottery strewn the ground, an arrowhead or stone axe comes to light, and the least excitable visitor must admit that the Gila Valley, where desolation reigns supreme, was once densely populated. . . . A popular theory has been held that the Casas were habitations of companies of miners who worked undiscovered placers hard by. Happily this conceit has been exploded."

The ruins stand on a low, broad mesa, or table-land, rising slightly from the main road, and are covered by a thick carpet of mesquite trees not exceeding twenty feet in height, but concealing the dun-colored walls till we were close upon them. Passing beyond the leafy screen we saw, within the space of one hundred and fifty yards, three buildings. Two are battered and decaying, so ruinous as to baffle the effort of the tourist to form an idea of their original size, the shape being, as in all these ruins, a parallelogram. Their walls were standing sufficiently to trace the plan thirty-five years ago.

"We went our steps to the main building, largest and best preserved, and with a keen sense of disappointment beheld the structure so dear to archaeologists and known for three centuries as the House of Montezuma. Though familiar by picture and description, I had thought to find some display of regal power in architectural grace and finish; remnants of mouldings, broken lines of cornices, and at least one lofty portal through which the tawny courtiers might have filed in barbaric pomp to salute the Rocky Mountain King. It is merely a tremendous mud house, on which the centuries have spent their strength in vain, standing in the hush of utter solitude, battling time and the elements. There is nothing picturesque about it. No friendly lichen, running creeper or trailing vine can live in the dry dewless air and with tender verdure clothe the nakedness of the ragged structure. Against the sand blast no wreathing vine can cling, and in its embrace soften the mass of ugliness harshly outlined against the bare and brilliant sky, unsoftened by cloud or shadow."

"The mountain rim was a refreshment to the vision. There the aerial hues, so like the stuff which dreams are made of, gave the only touch to a scene forbiddingly real. No hint of beauty or excellence of workmanship is found in a near view of the Casa, which is entitled to admiration only on account of its age, and to a hold on fancy because its origin and uses are unknown. Desolate and isolated now, in time was when it was encircled by similar buildings grouped in villages scattered broadly over the wide plateau. In every direction are broken lines of fallen walls, oblong heaps crumbled down to the dust whence they sprang; and the extent of irrigation must have made the valley a cultivated garden, or a field of corn large enough to sustain a vast population."

"The Land of the Pueblos."

The February Hush

Snow o'er, the darkening moorlands,
Flakes fill the quiet air;
Drifts in the forest hollows,
And a soft mask everywhere.

The nearest twig on the pine-tree
Looks blue through the whitening sky,
And the clinging beech-leaves rustle
Though never a wind goes by.

—Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

Dryden and Pope

The style of Dryden is capricious and varied, that of Pope is cautious and uniform; Dryden obeys the motions of his own mind, Pope constrains his mind to his own rules of composition. Dryden is sometimes vehement and rapid; Pope is always smooth,



"Brittany," from the lithograph by George Elmer Browne

uniform and gentle. Dryden's page is a natural field, rising into inequalities, and diversified by the varied exuberance of abundant vegetation; Pope's is a velvet lawn, shaven by the scythe, and levelled by the roller.—Dr. Johnson.

Houdon's Statue of Washington

Besides letters, French visitors would now and then appear at the door of Mount Vernon. One did so by appointment, and even in virtue of a law, namely Jean Antoine Houdon, the famous sculptor, whose coming was the result of an act passed by the Assembly of Virginia, prescribing "that the executive be requested to take measures for procuring a statue of General Washington, to be of the finest marble and the best workmanship."

The sculptor might be of any nationality, provided he were the best alive. "The intention of the Assembly," the Governor informed Jefferson, then in Paris, "is that the statue should be the work of the most masterly hand. I shall therefore leave it to you to find out the best in any of the European states." Once more it was France's good fortune to be able to answer, Adsum.

"The executive," Governor Harrison, not overwell versed in matters artistic, had thought that all a sculptor could need to perform his task was a painted portrait of the model, so he ordered one from Peale, which would, he thought, enable the artist "to finish his work in the most perfect manner."

Houdon came on the same ship which brought back Franklin after his long mission to France, and he reached Mount Vernon on October 2, 1785, having been preceded by a letter, in which Jefferson had thus described him to Washington: "I have spoken of him as an artist only, but I can assure you also that, as a man, he is disinterested, generous, candid, and panting for glory; in every circumstance meriting your good opinion." He remained at Mount Vernon a fortnight, an interpreter having been provided from Alexandria for the occasion. The antique costume with which the artist and the model had been threatened at one time was discarded; Washington was represented, not as a Greek, which he was not but as an American general, which he was; the size being "precisely, that of life." Any one who wants to see with his eyes George Washington, to live in his atmosphere, to receive the moral benefit of a great man's presence, has only to go to Richmond. To those who know how to listen the statue will know how to speak. No work of art in the whole United States is of greater worth and interest than this one, and no copy gives an adequate idea of the original, copies being further from the statue than the statue was from the model. One must go to Richmond.

Unfortunately, no notes on his journey, and on his stay at Mount Vernon, were left by Houdon. As was usual with him, what he had to say he said in marble.—With Americans of Past and Present Days, J. J. Jusserand.

The Individuality of Brittany

It would be difficult to imagine a more deeply interesting subject from many a different point of view, than the ancient province of Brittany, which, through all the political vicissitudes of the country to which it geographically belongs, has retained its own individuality combined with the unmistakable impress of the remote past. True, there is at first sight something almost repellent in the sombre beauty of certain portions of its scenery, that require to be intimately known to be rightly appreciated, but once known they exert an even greater fascination than the more fertile districts. The physical configuration of Brittany is, indeed, in some respects unique, differing essentially from the rest of France, of which it forms a kind of advance-guard in the west, bidding defiance to the waves of the Atlantic. The storm-worn granite rocks of the forbidding coast, tortured into a thousand fantastic shapes, the wild, hilly inland districts, with their foaming torrents, streams and rivulets, often broken into picturesque cascades, the barren, wind-swept moors and heaths, with their ponds and marshes, present, indeed, a striking contrast to the gleaming chalk cliffs, broad rivers and fertile valleys of the more favoured Normandy. For all that, however, those who have the courage to penetrate into the remote and lonely fastnesses of the peninsula, and to put up with the primitive mode of life of its people, will be rewarded by the discovery of many a scene of romantic and haunting beauty, of which grandeur and pathos are the most distinctive characteristics. Moreover, and to the artist this is a very important peculiarity, the atmosphere of Brittany, especially on the seaboard, is exceptionally humid, even laden with the salt spray of the ocean, that mingles with the fresh emanations of the soil, resulting in the production of constantly varying effects, of which the all-potent element of mystery is a frequent factor.—"Picturesque Brittany," Mrs. Arthur G. Bell.

A Child's Memories

In my fourth year (autumn of 1827) our family changed house again; father, mother, myself, and a sister a year and a half younger. The move was only across the street, but the new abode, known as The Cottage, had a character of its own. It was an irregularly built house of two stories, with the general shape of the letter L, standing among gardens and shrubberies. The front and the south gable were half covered with clematis, which embowered the parlor windows in summer; and some wall-trained evergreen fringed the one window of the Nursery with dark sharply-cut leaves, in company with a yellow blossoming Prunus Japonica. Opposite the hall door, a good-sized Walnut Tree growing out of a small grassy knoll leaned its wrinkled stem towards the house,

and brushed some of the second-story panes with its broad fragrant leaves. To sit at that little upper-floor window (it belonged to a lobby) when it was open to a summer twilight, and the great Tree rustled gently and sent one leafy spray so far that it even touched my face, was an enchantment beyond all telling. Killarney, Switzerland, Venice could not, in later life, come near it.

On three sides the Cottage looked on flowers and branches, which I count as one of the fortunate chances of my childhood—the sense of natural beauty thus receiving its due share of nourishment, and of a kind suitable to those early years. Grandeur of scenery is lost on a young child; I doubt if any landscape impresses him, however impressionable. Little things, close at hand, make his pleasures, and I was enchanted with our flower-beds and little shrubberies; and in a grass-field to which we were sometimes brought, a quarter of a mile away, there was a particular charm in two or three gray rocks encrusted with patches of moss; but of the distant view of the Atlantic Ocean I took no notice at this time.

My Father was fond of flowers and we had a good show of all the old-fashioned kinds in their seasons. I loved the violet and lily of the valley, and above all the rose—all roses, and we had many sorts, damask, cabbage, "Scotch," moss, and white roses in multitude on a great shady bush that overhung the little street at our garden-foot. The profusion of these warm-scented white roses gave a great feeling of summer wealth and joy, but my constant favorite was the "Monthly Rose," in color and fragrance the acme of sweetness and delicacy combined, and keeping up, even in winter time, its faithful affectionate companionship.

Before the front door grew my dear Walnut Tree out of its little mound, beyond which the narrow drive curved in something of a figure of S to the stable and byre, its little shrubbery on either side shady enough with lilacs and laburnums to yield forest haunts to the childish fancy. Two or three fig trees there were also, whose fruit swelled but never ripened; and their crooked boughs were chiefly interesting as perches, from which strange altitudes one could look down on the household traffic, horse and foot. Near the north shrubbery's edge grew tufts of daffodil, and at one place it was overhung by a tall gable thickly clad with ancient ivy. This gable did not appertain to us; its one little window high up, nearly buried in dark leaves, belonged to an inscrutable and most mysterious interior. The Great Pyramid could not give me, in later life, so profound a sense of antiquity and awfulness as this old hay-barn gave to the little boy.—Autobiography of William Allingham.

The News-Boy

In his hand behold the sheet
Of that music, none too sweet,
With the regions on its leaves
Writ in dots and semibreves:
Music? Nay, it is the world
In his smuggy fingers furled.
—Ernest Rhys.

Aye, Do, and Stay to Supper

Mother. Well, Frances.
Frances. Well, good mother, how are you?
M. I'm hearty, lass, but warm: the weather's warm:
I think 'tis mostly warm on market days.
I met with George behind the mill: said he,
"Mother, go in and rest awhile."
F. Aye, do.
And stay to supper: put your basket down.
M. And has your speckled hen brought off her brood?
F. Not yet; but that old duck I told you of.
She hatched eleven out of twelve today.
Child. And, Granny, they're so yellow.
M. Aye, my lad,
Yellow as gold—yellow as Willie's hair.
C. They're all mine, Granny, father says they're mine.
M. To think of that!
F. Yes, Granny, only think! Why father means to sell them when they're fat,
And put the money in the savings-bank.
And all against our Willie goes to school:
But Willie would not touch them—no, not he:
He knows that father would be angry else.
C. But I want one to play with—O, I want.
A little yellow duck to take to bed!
M. What! would ye rob the poor old mother, then?
F. Now, Granny, if you'll hold the babe awhile:
'Tis time I took up Willie to his crib.—
"Supper at the Mill," Jean Ingelow.

Camp Fires of the Cowboys

The dark fell, and all the little camp fires under the trees twinkled bravely forth. Some of the men sang. One had an accordion. Figures, indistinct and formless, wandered here and there in the shadows, suddenly emerging from mystery into the clarity of freelight, there to disclose themselves as visitors. Out on the plain the cattle lowed, the horses nickered. The red freelight flashed from the metal of suspended equipment, crimsoned the bronze of men's faces, touched with pink the high lights on their gracefully recumbent forms.—Stewart Edward White.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, FEB. 1, 1921

EDITORIALS

Faction's Way

Now that the die has been cast, and that Parliament has decided for two self-governing divisions of Ireland, it should be the business of all those who have the real prosperity of that country at heart to give the new constitution every opportunity of being proved a success. All the schemes which have, at one time or another, been proposed for the better government of Ireland have been owing to the very nature of things, in the manner of experiments. Each patentee has, of course, been biased in favor of his own patent, but when the majority has decided on a particular plan, it is the cheapest of politics to fall back on the effort of making that plan a failure. It is just this effort which, in the United States, is being attempted in the opposition to prohibition, and attempted with such inevitable moral disaster to all those engaged in it. To resort to breaches of the law, because you do not like the law, is to lend yourself to the business of making all government impossible. It is to do something far worse indeed than this, it is to set an example of lawlessness, which deprives you of any moral argument in opposing the lawlessness of others. This being so, every one should do his best to give the new act a fair trial. If it proves a failure, it will then be open to amendment. But to set out to make it a failure from no better motive than disappointment, discontent, or distrust is a policy of sheer wrecking.

Before very long the new elections will be held in the two parliamentary areas. The results of these elections will be fraught with interest, but it is to be suspected that the majority of those who discuss the question have the haziest idea of what is likely to happen. In the South, of course, things are more uncertain than in the North. But, even in the South, it appears probable that a legislature will be elected, and so the alternative of the government of a crown colony avoided. It is, however, in the North that one of the most interesting phases in modern government is likely to be witnessed. There does not seem to be the least doubt, although political meteorology is the most inexact of what are politely called sciences, that an extraordinarily strong Labor Party will be returned to the Lower House in Belfast. It seems, indeed, as if Labor might quite likely get its first opportunity of proving Mr. Churchill's animadversions to be wrong in the Belfast parliament. That the northern Labor Party will certainly be a strong party is generally admitted, and that it will work in close union with the Labor Party at Westminster seems to be also fore-ordained. Thus the cleavage in Irish nationality has brought about a seemingly inevitable result, and the interests of the next few years will, presumably, center in the question as to whether the two parliaments will show a tendency to combine or to shrink apart.

In any case the outside world will have to remember in future that the self-government of Ireland is taking tangible form. The wild abuse by the Sinn Feiners out of Ireland will have to find some of its lodgment, for the future, elsewhere than in Westminster. If the North and South had not been separated by passions which could not be stilled, there would have been a single parliament in Dublin. But it is futile for the Roman Catholic Republican to blame Great Britain because the Protestant Monarchist does not see eye to eye with him, or for the Sinn Feiner to be abusive of Westminster because the Orangeman persists in distrusting him.

All of these considerations strengthen immeasurably the plea which Admiral Sims launched, on Tuesday night, in Symphony Hall, in Boston, for an Anglo-American understanding. If the Irish-Americans are to be allowed to dictate the policy of the United States toward Great Britain it will inevitably follow that the German-Americans must be allowed to dictate the policy of the country toward France, or the Italian-Americans the Greek policy of Washington, and so throughout all the national varieties in what is known as the melting pot. The Irish have tried the good temper of the rest of the United States very severely by their exhibition of contemptuous indifference to the law of the country in the case of Donald O'Callaghan. Even now the State Department is made an object of ridicule, whilst Mr. O'Callaghan comes and goes, appears and disappears, as he thinks fit. To Great Britain all this is a matter of as much amusement as it must be of intense concern to the United States, for the Irish in the United States have not, apparently, sufficient humor to perceive that it is a law of the United States, and not of Great Britain, that is being brought into disrepute.

As Admiral Sims pointed out, it is almost incredible that the representative of a political organization, the organization of Sinn Fein, which was responsible for aiding the Germans against the United States during the great war, and for the loss of numbers of American soldiers, should be touring the United States today for the purpose of vilifying that ally of the United States whose warships enabled the American army to reach in safety the shores of Europe, and which would, in the opinion of the Admiral, have saved the lives of those Americans who were lost during the passage, if the ships necessary for this had not had to be diverted, owing to the assistance given by Sinn Fein to Germany. Admiral Sims, like the President-elect, expressed his opinion that the great hope of humanity lay in the alliance of the United States with the British Commonwealth, for the prevention of future wars and the protection of the freedom of mankind. Yet here is a political organization, which in the face of the hope expressed by the future President, immediately after his election by an enormous majority of the voters of this country, is engaged in endeavoring to prevent the realization of that hope. As has been shown repeatedly in these columns, the Irish quarrel is an internecine quarrel, rendered more bitter, if possible, than usual by religious hatred. Yet partisans, in the United States, of one side to this quarrel are ready to sacrifice what Mr. Harding thinks are the interests of

their country and of the world in a selfish effort to secure the victory of their own faction in this quarrel of the centuries in Ireland.

Status of Drink Traffic in Britain

SOMETHING over a year ago, Mr. Lloyd George made a definite promise to the various temperance organizations in Great Britain that he would, as soon as practicable, secure the passage of a satisfactory temperance bill, and that, meanwhile, the restrictions imposed during the war by the Liquor Control Board should remain in force. By way of fulfilling this pledge, the government did introduce a temperance bill in the House of Commons, some time ago. It was a purely temporary measure, having for its object the placing under direct parliamentary control of the exercise of the powers for the regulation of the liquor traffic vested in the Liquor Control Board. Temporary as it was, however, it was at once recognized by the liquor interests as another step toward rendering liquor control permanent, and evoked in consequence their most strenuous opposition. The liquor interests did not, of course, come out into the open on the question. Whatever frankly expressed opposition there was to the government measure was almost insignificant compared with the tremendous battle which was fought underground. In many different ways familiar to "the trade," pressure was brought to bear where pressure was likely to be most effective, until one day, recently, Mr. Bonar Law made announcement in the House of Commons that, inasmuch as there was likely to be "a certain amount of controversy in connection with the bill," the government did not propose to proceed with it. Later on, the question was effectively shelved, for the time being, with the promise that the government would "prepare a comprehensive bill as soon as possible."

The whole episode is curiously significant. There can be no doubt that Mr. Lloyd George, left to himself, would be willing to abolish the liquor traffic in Great Britain altogether. The British Premier, moreover, is not a man to be easily intimidated. It is clear, therefore, that the liquor interests have sufficient influence in the House of Commons seriously to jeopardize the government's position if they so desire, and that they have threatened to use this influence to the uttermost unless their demands are acceded to.

The government, however, may yet find that such a purchase of immunity from attack is very costly. In spite of all the fervid declarations made to the contrary by the liquor interests, there can be no doubt that there is a strong and growing sentiment in the country in favor of a drastic form of liquor control and of local option. The apparent failure of the idea of local option to win in Scotland, a few weeks ago, is much more apparent than real. With 150,000 people voting in favor of either no license or of limitation, as against 182,000 voting in favor of no change, the temperance minority cannot be reckoned negligible. Already the action of the government has evoked the strongest possible disapproval in many quarters, and has had the effect, as is always the case, of stimulating the temperance organizations to renewed efforts. A strong revival of interest in temperance is noticeable amongst the churches, the tendency apparently being to sink all differences as to method and aim, and to concentrate, for the present, upon the achievement of local option. The United Kingdom Alliance takes up this position, but it is welcome to note that it only regards local option as a step toward complete prohibition, which still, as always, remains the grand objective of the alliance.

Complicated Statements and Packers

TO THE uninitiated, at least, there are probably few more complicated puzzles than a financial statement by a business concern. Even the initiated frequently need something like a Baedeker in order to travel through the labyrinth of items with an understanding of their relation and significance. The latest annual statement by one of the "Big Five," packers of Chicago serves as an example of how much or little may be thus revealed, and incidentally brings up once more for consideration the stock dividend question, several phases of which have been ruled upon by the United States Supreme Court. In regard to financial statements, the public is naturally interested in those concerns with which it has most to do, because it has to pay the bills. So far this year, annual reports have been made by four of the five big packing companies, and each of these four claims that it is unable to earn dividends without drawing on reserves, surplus, or some other resource.

The public cannot be blamed for manifesting a little skepticism when it recalls the high prices it has paid for meats and the tremendous profits that, in the past, have enabled the packers to accumulate surpluses such as \$88,000,000 in one case, and \$50,000,000, \$80,000,000, \$10,000,000, and \$21,000,000 in others, to say nothing of millions of dollars in extra dividends. The same public is quite amenable to the idea of resorting to the surplus or the reserve when it experiences a lean year, after there have been so many highly profitable ones. Such is the case with Morris & Company in a measure, according to the latest report. The company's officials claim that the year's business has been unprofitable, and no regular cash dividend is declared. This company is, however, a closed one, and is owned by a few individuals, so the transfer of \$37,000,000 from the surplus to capital stock is calculated to amount to a 123 1/2 per cent stock dividend for those owners.

Many other corporations have taken advantage of this accepted method of doing business and managing financial affairs. Not only is this course entirely legal, but the United States Supreme Court has ruled that such dividends are not taxable as income, because the simple bookkeeping process of transferring \$37,000,000 from one heading to another did not give the stockholders anything which they did not have before. But another highly important factor enters into such a change, so far as it affects the public and its relation to the concern making the change. Of course, if the surplus transferred to capital stock in the form of a stock dividend is utilized to increase the earning capacity of the company it automatically takes care of the increased

dividend liability, but otherwise the price of the output of the company must be increased to the public to pay the additional dividend charges. In the case of Morris & Company, to use it as an example of many similar instances, it is easy to view some possible effects of the new arrangement as compared with the old. Under the old plan, the capital was \$3,000,000, and a 10 per cent dividend requirement would amount to only \$300,000 a year. Under this new capitalization of \$40,000,000, a 10 per cent dividend would amount to \$4,000,000, which must be earned in place of the \$300,000 under the old order of affairs.

Allowance must at all times be made for the nature of the business to which this statement is applied, for in some kinds of business the stock is turned over faster than in others; but in the main there is a consideration involved which, sooner or later, must be given attention. If a company continued in a position where, each year, it could advance its charges to the public so as to pay dividends on increasing capital, and still lay aside a surplus that automatically became capital every few years, there would soon result a top-heavy monster of a company, the dividends of which, exacted from the public, would be all out of proportion to the service rendered. The Armour & Company report for the past year sheds some light on the situation. The Armour officials claim to have lost money on business in the United States, but to have more than made up this loss on business done abroad, although the profits were considered small. The report shows, however, that the total surplus this year is \$80,711,494, as compared with \$69,366,799 in 1918.

The packers' lean and unprofitable years come at a time when these concerns are hardest pressed by the government demand for segregation and by the enactment of laws for the establishment of a commission to regulate and control the packing industry. Proper regulation is necessary for the operation of every enterprise, and it seems not improbable that the legislation resulting from the various protests of the packers and from the complaints by the public will go far toward solving this great problem.

On Cutting Plays

BERNARD SHAW has proved, once more, that he is right, certainly so far as his dramatic writings are concerned. His "Heartbreak House" is one of the outstanding plays of the season in New York; such a success, indeed, that it has thrown away the program of the Theater Guild to present a succession of five interesting plays during the season. When the time came, recently, to put on the third piece of the series, the guild, naturally, hesitated to break the run of the popular Shaw comedy in favor of an untried play with all its uncertainty of appeal. So the new piece was put on for special matinees. It soon proved itself to be of little interest. And "Heartbreak House" runs on, to the amused enlightenment of its audiences.

Shaw's newest comedy, like most other plays that were intended by him as an evening's entertainment, provides a very full evening's entertainment indeed. The author meant that it should be a long play, like his "Major Barbara" and "Getting Married." It is his belief, often expressed, that most modern plays are too thin as to ideas and too brief as to development. In short, G. B. S. would give the public quantity as well as quality. He designs his plays to fill three hours, and briskly they have to be acted, and quickly their scenes must be changed, if the audience is to be allowed to depart at the end even of that generous period.

When the guild began to rehearse "Heartbreak House" it became plain that the comedy would run well over three hours, when allowance was made for the lengthening of the performance by the laughter of the audience, pauses between speeches being often necessary for all the lines to be heard. Shaw had foreseen this, and had put the guild under bond not to cut his play. So the production was made with no "if," "and," or "but" missing, and the result was a great success. This success Shaw uses to point the moral of his argument. It is a false notion, he maintains, to send the audience home with a feeling that they have been amiably but not at all overwhelmingly entertained. When they get home, persons who have composed such audiences have a vague feeling of resentment against the author, producer and players concerned in the short-ration play. While this resentment may take no more definite form than a belief that they have wasted the evening, the result is that such audiences become a walking adverse advertisement to stay away from this same slight play.

On the other hand, continued the triumphant Shaw in his comment upon the success of his lengthy new comedy, if you send an audience home feeling that they have had just as much of that sort of play and that sort of author as they could stand in one evening, this sense of mental repletion becomes softened in retrospect, and the members of the audience of the long play find that they have a good deal to enjoy in memory when thinking about the piece and talking it over with their friends. Thus they become favorable couriers for his comedy and persuade many others to see it. Such a result did not follow the production of certain other pieces of Shaw's that have been produced in abbreviated versions in the United States. He says that this shortening, with the consequent rudeness of joining the cut parts, has conspired to make the truncated plays unsatisfying. Hence his insistence that "Heartbreak House" shall not be cut. Hence also his newest illustration of his philosophy as an artist, that he intends to give the audience "not what they want, but what is good for them."

It is not only in defense of his own plays that Shaw has steadily raised his voice in protest against "cuts." Read his collected dramatic reviews and see how he belabors Augustin Daly, Henry Irving, Herbert Tree, and others for the cuts they made in Shakespeare, in order to make time to change the elaborate scenery with which they decorated the poet's plays. He used to insist that these producers had a genius for omitting the better part of Shakespeare when they made their slashes. He complained that they invariably lopped out bits of word music in order to retain passages of clatter.

In connection with the cuts that Irving used to make, it is amusing to remember the complaints that Pinero,

as a young actor, used to make over the elimination of all but scraps of his parts at the Lyceum. Indeed there is something more than mere jest in the tradition that Pinero might have remained an actor had he not left the stage in despair of ever getting a rôle of sufficient substance to attract the smallest notice of the spectators. Is it because of his memory of his early stage days that Pinero, since he became a dramatist of importance, has insisted that no cuts or changes of any sort shall be made in his plays without his consent?

While nobody can stop producers from hacking Shakespeare to pieces, Shaw insists that the poet's plays are seen in their beauty only when performed as they were written, without cuts or transposition of scenes. What, then, is the solution of the problem of producing Shakespeare? The quasi-Elizabethan settings have not proved satisfactory. What is wanted is an adaptation of the modern stage to Shakespeare, not the adaptation of Shakespeare to the modern stage. That the stage can be so adapted many persons believe; meanwhile they share with Shaw the belief that the poet's plays should be acted as he wrote them or not at all. Then, if there are none of Shakespeare's plays to go to, there will be a considerably larger potential audience seeking a full evening's entertainment at the hands of G. B. S.

Editorial Notes

WHAT do the Poles think about the prospects of war with the Bolsheviks in the spring? Their answer might be expressed in one word: "Germany!" They put it like this: Germany has assiduously circulated the statement as to a pending war for the specific purpose of winning the plebiscite in Upper Silesia by frightening the voters into the belief that union with Poland would mean forced participation in the fight with the Reds. But the Reds realize that Poland offers the best route for the opening up of Russian trade with the outside world. Then, again, the support given by France has cooled their ardor for any further struggle with the Poles, even if the difficulty of transporting huge bodies of troops across the wastes forming Poland's new frontiers had not to be considered. Perhaps the allied commissions might do well, in the meantime, to give attention to the press attacks emanating from the familiar bureau of psychology.

DISARMAMENT is, without overstating the matter, about the biggest question before the world today, when every nation is staggering under the huge burden of debts accumulated during the "war to end wars." Social reforms of one kind or another are demanding immediate attention, and all require money. The nail was hit fairly and squarely on the head by N. W. Rowell, the Canadian representative at the Assembly of the League of Nations, when he declared that "there are nations spending money at this time which haven't money enough to buy food for their people. The whole world is crying out for reconstruction, for production, for constructive activities. And yet the huge expenditures for armaments go on." Still nations, like people, will be forced to do as the prodigal did some time or another, and the sooner the better for all concerned.

A BUSINESS man, interested in the housing problem, says that the military and church authorities of the United States join with the statisticians in declaring that 60 per cent of the American people may be classed as forces of disorder and of discontent. The business man jumps to the conclusion that there is some particular influence which makes this 60 per cent disorderly and discontented, and that that influence is the lack of proper dwellings. There is no good crying to the mob "Go home, men!" or "Uphold the law to protect your homes!" he thinks, because the individuals who make up American mobs have no homes. They are the sort that drift from shack to shack, from cheap cottage to dismal flat, without anchorage, and without ties in the country or responsibility of property. Why is he not right? He may not be telling the whole story of that 60 per cent, but he is putting his finger on a sore spot.

STUDENTS often show that they prize the characters of their professors more than their academic abilities. Students are also distinctly responsive to the genial hand-grasp of the professor, and frequently hunger for close and wholesome association with the man on the platform. And the students in the large universities are not willing that such association shall be found only in small colleges. The proverbial lack of it in the larger institutions need not continue, insists a certain alumni weekly. It is pointed out that even the attitude of the usual faculty adviser has been too academic, whereas it should be far from that. The need for parental or fraternal supervision of the doings of students is greatly accentuated in a metropolitan community. The student rightly feels that it is for the professor or teacher to make the first open move in this direction.

ONE of the most interesting developments of the last ten or fifteen years has been the complete rehabilitation of the road, in its age-long rôle as one of the chief means of communication. The years that intervened between the coming of the railway and the coming of the motor car saw a great silence and a great quiet settle down over vast numbers of the world's highways. The motor car, however, has changed all that, and today states and countries are vying with one another in the matter of road building, as to both quantity and quality. All honor, therefore, to the State of Illinois with its 341 miles of new permanent hard roads, last year, "a record for such construction in any state in the Union prior to 1920."

S. S. McCLURE, the American publisher, recently gave in London his impressions of Ireland. "I am an Irishman myself," he said, "and I traveled through Ireland in 1914, just before the war broke out, and I spent six months there in 1919. Ireland is in the best position of any country in Europe—the best fed, the best housed, the best dressed. I'm prepared to back that with statistics. That's how I found Ireland in 1919." This may come with something of a shock to the people of the United States, who seldom receive any other impression of Ireland than that it is a tragedy.